

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 10

CALGARY, ALBERTA, AUGUST 15th, 1931

No. 16



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How Consumer of Power Is "Held Up"
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It was just a year ago that F. M. Sackett, American Ambassador to Germany, former Senator from Kentucky and former president of a light and power utility in that state which was absorbed by the Byllesby interest, made the following remarks at the World Power Conference in Berlin:

"I know no other manufacturing industry where the sale price of the product to the great mass of the consumers is fifteen times the actual cost of production."

"Whether electrical energy is produced from water power with its standby plants or by modern steam units, thus far by constant improvement the cost of producing electricity has been driven down until it can be fairly said an economical station produces current at from 0.3 to 0.4 cent per kilowatt-hour. Consumers pay for household service at around 6 cents per kilowatt-hour, fifteen to twenty times its cost. Such discrepancy between the production cost and delivery price gives a wide field for study by the distribution engineer."

At the time, denial of this fact was general by the power companies, but the fact remains that Ambassador Sackett was right. Let us take the Calgary Power Co., who sell electricity to the city of Edmonton at 0.55 cent per kilowatt-hour. No doubt it is making a profit in this transaction; furthermore this electricity is transmitted over 175 miles from the place of generation.

The cost per kilowatt-hour to the average householder in 1929 in the United States was 6.2 cents, with a monthly consumption of about 40 kilowatt-hours. The city of New York after several years of contention in the court and with the utility commission and spending about one million dollars to try to get rate reduction and the power companies spending over five million dollars to prevent rate reduction, has been granted a reduction which it is estimated will save the consumers about \$5,500,000 per year. Let us look a moment at what the new rate will come to the average householder.

The new rate calls for a flat rate of 10 cents per k.w.h. for the first 10 k.w.h., with a minimum of \$1.00 per month; the next five k.w.h. at 6 cents, all over 15 k.w.h. to be 5 cents per k.w.h. Thus a 39 k.w.h. monthly bill will cost the New Yorker \$2.50, or at the rate of 6.3 cents per k.w.h. if he was to use double that amount, or 78 k.w.h. per month it would cost him 5.7 cents per k.w.h.

Let us see what it would cost a householder in Toronto, under public ownership (Ontario Hydro Electric) for the same amount of electricity: \$1.17, or at the rate of 3 cents per k.w.h. and if he uses 78 k.w.h. the rate is reduced to 2 cents per k.w.h. No doubt the high cost of electricity is the main reason why Americans are using only one quarter the electricity that we Canadians use per consumer.—PERTINAX.

THE WORLD CRISIS

"So far from being produced by scarcity, or bad harvests, or political disturbance, the world crisis has occurred during a period of full production, both agricultural and industrial; it did not proceed from any dearth or insufficiency, nor had it been caused by political disturbance or labor unrest."—Lord D'Abernon, in address before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

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THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE OIL POOL

Editor
W. NORMAN SMITH

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The same policy was pursued in the Dakotas and Minnesota in the early days."

There can be no doubt of the soundness of Senator Laird's views.

* * *

The advisability of establishing a moratorium was discussed by the Edmonton Conference. It was pointed out that under the provisions of the Debt Adjustment Act the individual farmer, when his financial position warrants such action, may obtain all the protection that could be given by a moratorium, while at the same time, through the intervention of the Bureau, it may be possible to reduce his burdens. A moratorium, on the other hand, is merely a postponement, during the period of which interest continues to accumulate. It does not provide a solution of the farmers' difficulties, but merely delays action by his creditors.

* * *

EDITORIAL

5

FARM INDEBTEDNESS

The grave crisis in agriculture, due to low prices and the mounting of farm indebtedness to colossal figures, was the most urgent subject discussed at an important conference in Edmonton last week. As a result the operations of the Debt Adjustment Bureau are to be greatly extended. An account of the procedure to be followed in order that farmers who have difficulties with their creditors may take advantage of the protection which the Debt Adjustment Act may afford will be found on page 6 of this issue and in an official announcement on the back page.

* * *

Senator H. W. Laird, of Regina, in a recent article in *Toronto Saturday Night*, discussed the problem of farm indebtedness at length. "Sooner or later," he stated, "it is my best judgment that a show-down will have to come between the lenders and the borrowers and at least a portion of the past indebtedness written off. There is no other possible solution of the farmer's present position. And if it is bound to come, the sooner, the better for the creditor, the debtor and the country generally. . . . Far better to relieve the farmer from the incubus now and have it over with, and thus enable him to start afresh with at least a portion of his shackles removed, but with his strong arms free to work out his destiny on the land—and incidentally ensure his creditors only a partial loss instead of a complete one. The Federal Government adopted this policy with its soldier settlers, and took the loss and forgot about it.

THE LATE G. W. SMITH

We record with deep regret the death of George W. Smith, who has represented Red Deer in the Alberta Legislature since 1921. As a pioneer in the Red Deer district, Mr. Smith played an important role in the building up of that community, and as a U.F.A. member of the Assembly he gave able and conscientious service, while he was endeared by fine qualities of personality to all who knew him.

* * *

"THAT MAN PARTRIDGE"

One of the founders of the Farmers' Movement in Western Canada, E. A. Partridge, passed away on August 3rd. Mr. Partridge was well known to the older generation of farmers in our movement, as a man of high courage and devotion who gave his talent and energies freely to the cause of co-operation and of human advancement. Some years ago we had the privilege of meeting him at a U.F.A. Convention. His idealism and his hopes for the movement remained undimmed. The veteran of many battles in behalf of the farmers of Western Canada, he died a poor man, satisfied to have contributed his quota of service to the cause he had at heart.

* * *

EAST HAMILTON

East Hamilton, Ontario, which has been represented by a Conservative since it was first constituted as an individual Federal constituency in 1905, elected Ald. Humphrey S. Mitchell, the Labor candidate, in the by-election held this month, by a majority over his Conservative opponent of 4,793.

(Continued on page 23)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

President Urges All Alberta Farmers to Patronize Pool Elevators



The Alberta Wheat Pool has found it necessary to modify the growers' contract. The new policy is too well known to require reiteration.

Soon after the formation of the Pool, in 1923, it was evident that in order to give the best service, elevator services owned by the Pool members were necessary. Commencing with the 1924-25 crop year, deductions of 2 cents per bushel were made to provide for this service. Today the total investment of the Pool members in country and terminal elevators is over eight million dollars. To preserve this investment and to retain the splendid service that the Pool system of elevators can give in the future requires the whole-hearted co-operation and support of the growers. In order to secure the most efficient service and to take full advantage of the earning capacity of this system of farmer-

owned elevators large volume is necessary.

The prospect of the Alberta farmers having to submit to the exactions of the line elevator systems in the handling of their grain is not alluring. We should at least remember our experience in the past and decide as to whether it will be to our advantage to continue to build up by our patronage the elevator system which we have created as a co-operative enterprise under growers' control. There can, I believe, be no doubt as to our decision. Looking to the future I am confident that the Alberta farmers will never be satisfied by any system of marketing which is not strictly co-operative in its basis, because no other system can meet their needs.

By patronizing Pool Elevators we can speed the day when the co-operative system will be firmly established as the normal method of handling our products.

Yours fraternally,

Robert Gardiner

U.F.A. Co-operative Movement Provokes Thought

Comments on Ideas Now Finding Expression in Summer Conventions—Local Co-operative Activity an Essential—Danger in Certain Tendencies

By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY, Vice-president

Two principal ideas appear to be emerging in the development of our co-operative purchasing movement.

There are those who fear that the co-operative associations now being formed will result in the setting up of boards and officials charged with the business responsibilities of these associations which will duplicate existing boards, and which, because of tangible benefits to be derived from their work, will become the dominating force in Local and district associations and tend to move away from the U.F.A. base. Those who have expressed this point of view see the possi-

bility of a great new commercial organization in which the chief ends are volume of business, maximum dividend returns, extension of services, etc., which may, therefore, weaken once more the parent organization of the U.F.A. These persons are determined that some plan shall be formulated and some policy followed which shall keep the control of the new co-operative movement within the U.F.A.

Another group expresses the fear that the U.F.A., becoming involved in commercial activity, may cease to function as an independent educational organization having the great ends of social re-

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING BRINGS RENEWED ACTIVITY

Orders for binder twine and oil are being received by the U.F.A. Central Office in a steady stream.

"We have unanimously decided to make all our purchases of bulk commodities through our Central in Calgary," states a Beddington Local correspondent; similar action is being taken by other Locals, where dealings with Central Office are not possible through Constituency Associations.

Revival of activity of U.F.A. Locals which have been inactive for some years as a result of the development of the plans for co-operative buying is reported from many districts.

A description of other commodities, in addition to twine and oil, to be handled by Central, will be given in the near future.

construction in view. These hold that the co-operative movement should be promoted by the U.F.A., and that the co-operatives, both old and new, should support the U.F.A. financially; but that the parent organization should be confined to the educational and socio-political field.

Depends Upon Local Unit

Some practical considerations may here be set forth. First of all, there is no guarantee that the U.F.A. will survive. Our organization, notwithstanding its splendid history and great achievements, is dependent for its continuance, not upon the great social instruments which it has brought into being (for example, its political and economic organizations), but upon its basic unit, the Local organization.

Now, there is little or no doubt that the Local U.F.A. of pioneer days must be modified in the more settled areas of the Province to suit the changing times. The automobile and good roads have enlarged our rural neighborhoods. We can travel much farther with less time and effort and possibly we should recognize that the local schoolhouse is not in all cases the best place to meet, that perhaps some of the smaller Locals might usefully be amalgamated. Then, too, there is the need of a wider point of view and the necessity for interchange of ideas. Some Locals have suffered from hearing the same men, even when these have had the entire confidence of the district, lead the discussions at meetings for many years. When all this has been said, however, there remains the fact that activity in the Local unit, whether large or small, is the only real guarantee of the continuance of our movement.

U.F.A. and the Social Crisis

In this connection a second great consideration should be borne in mind. We are in the midst of great changes in the structure of society. Man's mastery over the forces of nature, the scientific development and inventive genius of the past century or so, have resulted among other things in creating economic crises

involving unemployment, so-called over-production and stagnation of trade with poverty and distress on every hand. It is the view of great numbers of people that the disintegration of our present economic system is now well advanced and that a change must soon take place. We cannot too strongly urge that, whatever change may take place, the new order, if it is to be democratic in its nature, must find its source of strength in the ability of the people to pull together where they work and live. In Alberta this principle has already found expression in the Local U.F.A. The wider aspects of the movement are the outcome of these local activities.

Local Initiative

It has been frequently pointed out that our co-operative marketing enterprises tend to destroy local initiative. Our farmers deliver their commodities into the hands of a great central organization which must have control of volume to be effective. All they can do is to grow the product and deliver it. It is true they have representation at the conventions of these organizations and on their boards, but there is little scope for local or individual co-operative effort.

Co-operative purchasing is different. The needs of the individual and the family are continuous. If through the Local farmers' organization they are constantly being supplied, that organization will occupy the thought and attention of the farm family to a great degree. It will follow then that men and women who may not be greatly interested in great socio-economic movements or political organization will be attracted to a movement which, while grappling with these wider aspects of social life, is meeting their immediate personal needs.

We are not presuming to attempt to settle the questions involved in the divergent views set out at the beginning of this article. The writer is greatly concerned, however, that in all discussion of these matters the considerations here advanced, with respect to the necessity for local activity and co-operative action of such a nature as to sustain the interest and attention of the individual, shall be kept in mind. We have an admirable instrument in the Local U.F.A.

If through the purchase of bulk commodities we can learn to work together, and at the same time save money and do something to bring about a right relation of prices, we shall be doing a great deal.

If we can reduce the overhead imposed by our competitive system upon the primary producer through an overlapping and wasteful distributive system, we shall do more.

If at the same time we can build our organization and develop strength to grapple with the larger problems of the economic order and the state, we shall be doing still more.

All these possibilities are wrapped up in the plan now going forward. Out of the discussions which are taking place, wisdom will evolve and we are confident that the next Annual Convention will crystalize opinion and witness the inauguration of policies that will co-ordinate the points of view to which we have referred.

A Word of Warning

Meanwhile a word of warning might be permitted. Evidence of the widespread endorsement and support of the plan is arriving at Central Office. In a few cases, however, there is a disposition to adopt other plans. For instance that of conferring the benefits of the co-operative effort upon farmers who are not members

of the organization. We suggest very strongly that U.F.A. membership be the basis of operation, and that, with all due recognition of the financial difficulties of the present time, provision be made in all cases to secure membership in the organization from those desiring to participate in the benefits of co-operative effort.

Another observation will not be out of place. In the purchase of binder twine co-operatively we are meeting with marked success. This is a difficult year, however. Crop failure in large sections of Saskatchewan and Manitoba have caused a concentration of binder twine salesmen on this Province. Facilities and prices are being offered by the companies more favorable than at any previous time. Some Locals are being attracted to other proposals than those of the Co-operative Committee. In no case yet have we heard of lower prices than those offered through the Committee. There have been cases where the margin at time of sale was close and some attractive service offered, and where Locals have therefore not added their volume to the total, but have bought from competing firms. We believe that further reflection will convince such Locals of the short-sightedness of such policy. To develop strength in this movement we must have mass action in one direction. To use the U.F.A. merely as a club to beat down the price of other concerns or force concessions in services would only serve, if universally

practiced, to frustrate our co-operative plan and cause its abandonment, leaving the competitive business organizations in full possession of the field which they would then occupy to their great profit and our great loss.

United action in this as in so many other things is the first essential to success.

President Gardiner's Meetings

President Robert Gardiner returned from Ottawa last week upon the prorogation of Parliament and has since been devoting his attention closely to the affairs of the Association. He has spent several days at Central Office and he attended the Conference in Edmonton, the results of which in respect to a number of important subjects are announced in this issue. He is now spending a few days on his farm at Excel.

President Gardiner will address a U.F.A. picnic at Viking on the afternoon of Friday, August 21st, and a U.F.A. meeting at Sedgewick in the evening of the same day.

Following harvest he will address a series of U.F.A. rallies in various parts of the Province. These will be so arranged as to provide an opportunity for as large a number of the farm people as possible to hear him at each meeting.

RECENT CONSTITUENCY CONVENTIONS

Battle River Federal Convention and Picnic

Gathering at Wainwright and in Buffalo Park Deals with Important Issues—Federal Member and Other Speakers Address Convention

By AN ONLOOKER

The Battle River Convention has again passed into history. The official minutes will record officially what has taken place but perhaps there are impressions which are not embraced in official minutes. To really enjoy a convention, one must attend in person. To some, that is of course absolutely impossible, but sometimes the onlooker wonders if everyone has made quite the effort they might to attend. Do the rank and file of the members, to say nothing of the farmers outside of the organization, realize that even though they may be working on their farms or in their homes, they are sacrificing one side of their life at the expense of another?

Subjects of vital importance to the life of the farmer are being discussed and are quite as important as the production on the farm.

The convention included the purely business, the social and the instructive and educational. It was held in the Masonic Hall in Wainwright and at the picnic grounds in the Buffalo Park for the remainder. A. F. Aitken made an excellent chairman.

New officers were elected for the coming year as follows: president, Walter Skinner of Riverton; vice-president, Mrs. Swayne of Paradise Valley; directors, Vermilion, Mr. C. East; Wainwright, Mr. B. C. Lees; Alexandra, Mr. Joe Green; Ribstone, Mr. R. A. Beck.

Resolutions were brought in and a most earnest discussion took place over the resolution "that we go on record as being

opposed to the U.F.A. organization going into commercial activities."

Sometimes the conviction begins to grow that everything is cut and dried and everyone follows in the grooves of another's thinking. To attend the Battle River Convention will soon convince one that a most healthy condition exists where members are thinking and studying for themselves and not blindly accepting. This resolution was referred back to the Locals.

Speakman Gives Address

The convention was fortunate in having present Alfred Speakman of Red Deer who spoke on both days, on the first day to those who waited especially to hear him as many could not return the next day, and again on the following morning to the new comers, in the Hall. He gave a very comprehensive history of the social development of the country and showed that agriculture, mining and various other activities were functioning smoothly and with great efficiency, but the working of finance was proving a failure.

He quoted Mr. Bennett's remarks in the House, and recorded in Hansard, as being a very great tribute to the organization. Mr. Bennett referred to the low election expenses and to the lack of bribery and corruption in the election of its members and stated that the organization insures that at a minimum of expenditure the voice of the people may be

(Continued on page 20)

Operation of Debt Adjustment Bureau Extended to Meet Grave Situation in Agriculture

Important Conference in Edmonton Considers Problem—Relief Work at Once in Rural Municipalities Where Need Is Most Pressing—Completion of General Scheme Awaits Decision of Dominion Government

CONSIDERATION of plans to meet the grave situation now prevailing in the agricultural industry, and in particular the subject of relief and the problems of farm indebtedness, was the most urgent business dealt with at an important conference held in the Government Building, Edmonton, on August 12th and 13th, between the U.F.A. Executive, the Provincial Cabinet and U.F.A. members of the Legislative Assembly, and U.F.A. members of the House of Commons. A very thorough discussion took place, and the outcome may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. **Relief.** (a) Owing to the fact that definite word has not been received from the Dominion Government as to the funds which they will make available as their proportion of the costs of the relief to be given by themselves and the Provincial and municipal authorities, and the manner in which they desire to have their share of these funds administered, it has not as yet been possible to bring any comprehensive scheme into operation. It is anticipated, however, that distribution will be made through the municipalities, as was done last year, no other scheme having been put forward. In the meantime, it may be stated that in municipalities where the need is most urgent, provision is being made at once to carry out through rural municipal authorities plans of road work to provide employment and income. As soon as the plans of the Dominion Government have been announced, the Province and municipalities will be able to complete theirs.

(b) It is anticipated that the larger plan will provide for extensive road work throughout all areas of the Province where need exists, while highway construction will also provide employment for the relief primarily of the transient unemployed. The Alberta Government hope that the Dominion will provide on a large scale the only kind of road work which can normally continue through the winter—rock and shovel work in mountain highways construction.

2. **Farm Indebtedness.** The desirability or otherwise of establishing a general moratorium was thoroughly canvassed, and the conclusion reached was that the situation could be dealt with under present conditions in the most satisfactory manner by the strengthening of the organization of the Debt Adjustment Bureau to enable it to deal with all cases requiring attention throughout the rural areas of the Province, and, further, by the calling of a conference by the Provincial Government with creditor interests, with a view to the consolidation of farm indebtedness and the reduction of interest rates.

Why Debt Adjustment Scheme Preferred

The reasons why the extension of the operations of the Debt Adjustment Bureau was considered preferable to a moratorium at the present time may be stated as follows:

(a) The declaring of a moratorium would necessitate the calling together of the Legislature to enact the necessary legislation. The operation of the Debt Adjustment Act can be extended by administrative action, without delay; no new legislation is needed.

(b) A moratorium provides no means

of reducing farm indebtedness or bringing about adjustment between creditor and debtor. It merely postpones action, and during the period of the moratorium, there is no reduction of capital debt, and interest continues to accumulate, so that at the end of the period the conditions may be more serious than at the beginning. On the other hand, the machinery of the Debt Adjustment Bureau exists for the purpose of negotiating a definite settlement between debtor and creditor, and by virtue of its intervention many farmers have been enabled to bring about heavy reduction in their indebtedness and thus to escape from the hopeless financial position into which they had been plunged, and from which a moratorium would have provided no means of escape.

(c) The Debt Adjustment Bureau is in a position to give to individual debtors whose position makes such action necessary, all the protection which they would receive under a moratorium, while, as previously stated, it provides at the same time means by which actual adjustments with their creditors may be made. Where conditions warrant, the burden of debt may by this means be substantially lessened.

Although from time to time, in *The U.F.A.*, and circulars sent out to all Locals from the U.F.A. Central Office, information has been given in regard to the operations of the Debt Adjustment Bureau, much misunderstanding still remains as to the function of the Bureau and the means by which it may be of service to farm debtors. We, therefore, advise all farmers who are confronted by difficulties with creditors to communicate at once with the offices of the Bureau in Edmonton and Calgary. A communication addressed to "Debt Adjustment Bureau, Calgary," or "Debt Adjustment Bureau, Edmonton," would ensure early attention, and upon the farmer submitting the details of his case, advice as to the course which he should follow in order to take advantage of the provisions of the act will be given him. The Bureau has the services of expert legal advisors.

DON'T DELAY UNTIL COURT PROCEEDINGS BEGIN.—The most difficult cases to be dealt with by the Bureau are those in which a farmer in financial difficulties has delayed his appeal to them until steps have been taken by his creditors to foreclose, and a sale has been ordered. Time after time such cases have occurred, the farmer delaying his appeal to the Bureau until there has been a seizure; whereas if he had written the Bureau earlier they could have taken steps to protect his interest which would have prevented the piling up of any costs to him. These petty costs, small as the individual items may be, often reach

an aggregate which become a heavy burden upon the debtor.

We, therefore, advise all farmers who require assistance in the adjustment of their debts to write without delay to the Debt Adjustment Bureau, giving all possible details in their first letter. The Government of the Province, by the machinery which it has set up, has provided adequate means for their protection but these means can be of no value until the farmer himself takes action to notify the Bureau of his difficulties. The Bureau cannot help any farmer who does not first help himself by communicating with them.

On the back page of this issue there is printed in a Government advertisement a form of application to the Debt Adjustment Bureau. Any farmer who needs the help of the Bureau is strongly urged to fill in this application form and mail it to the Bureau at once.

HOW NATIONS ARE IMPOVERISHED

Nations are impoverished in war as in peace times, not because of a failure of their revenues, but because of an accumulation of debt, whereby the revenue of wealth is mortgaged permanently in payment of interest to the few, who have no conceivable use for it. Civilization could deluge its creditors in wealth as easily as it deluged its soldiers with munitions, if it were wealth they need and not power over those in their debt.—Prof. Frederick Soddy, University of Oxford.

ABSURD INCOMPETENCE

"The world is really absurdly incompetent in the management of its own affairs. Most countries have both a serious unemployment problem and a great mass of idle factory plant, of land that is producing little or nothing; even—just now—of capital seeking for a productive outlet. All over the world poverty is widely prevalent, and there is a huge unsatisfied demand for the very goods which producers do not make, because they say the market is overstocked already."—G. D. H. Cole, University of Oxford.

Death of George W. Smith

Alberta Pioneer and Valued Member of Legislature Passes Away After Short Illness.

George W. Smith, since 1921 the U.F.A. representative of Red Deer constituency in the Provincial Legislature, died in Red Deer, on August 1st, at the age of 76, after a very short illness. Mr. Smith was born in Nova Scotia, and in 1886 homesteaded five miles south of Red Deer, and has lived there or in the town of Red Deer ever since that time. He became the first public school teacher between

Calgary and Edmonton, when he had charge for two years of the school at the "Old Crossing." Mr. Smith had been interested in many business enterprises in Red Deer, in addition to his farm, and was an active church and temperance worker. He gave many years' service on the school board, was president of the Board of Trade, president of the Agricultural Society, was councillor and for two years mayor, and a member of the hospital board. In 1921, when the U.F.A. went into politics, Mr. Smith became the Farmers' candidate, and served for ten years in the Legislature.

Premier Brownlee, in a tribute to Mr. Smith, published in the *Red Deer Advocate*, said that "his services have been marked by a consistent willingness to serve the community and promote its welfare. These, together with his unflinching kindness, have secured for him a lasting place in the regard and respect of those with whom and for whom it has been his privilege to work."

D. M. Duggan, Conservative leader, also paid tribute to the late member for Red Deer as a man whom all parties held in the highest esteem. Fred White, Labor leader, mentioned particularly Mr. Smith's worth-while contribution to the debate on public ownership of power, which he warmly supported, and his plea for greater interest in securing a reduction in the maternal death-rate.

Mrs. Puncke to Give Radio Address, August 19th

As announced in our last issue, Mrs. Mary C. Puncke, formerly U.F.W.A. Director for Bow River, who is now Illinois state supervisor for the Farmers' Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, will deliver an address on the radio in behalf of that organization on Wednesday, August 19th, from 11.30 to 12.30 Central Standard Time (which will be 10.30 to 11.30 in Alberta, which is on Mountain Time). She will speak on what is known as the "Blue Network," a hook-up of 43 stations, the period being the "Farm and Home" hour. In Chicago stations KYW and KFKX are on the chain. Many of our readers may have an opportunity to listen in. Mrs. Puncke is well known in Alberta, where, in the office she held, she was a very active worker for the U.F.A. movement.

World Need for New System of Economy

"Never were underlying conditions more favorable to great prosperity, and never were the policies of the nations more effective in causing severe depression. Never did the progress of science call, as it is calling to-day, for a new system of world economy, and never were the nations more determined to maintain the old and inefficient systems of national economy."—Sir George Paish, British financial authority.

WRONG INSTRUMENT

Teacher: "Give me a historical example of inappropriate action."

Bright Pupil: "When Rome was burning, Nero played the fiddle when he should have been playing the hose."—*Prairie Farmer*.

Canada's Natural Resources for the People

Lesson of a Great Public Scandal—Story of the Achievement of a Scotsman and an Irishman

By LEE VINCENT

"Beauharnois" is becoming commonplace, unfortunately, and there is a danger that the name will be associated only with the unearthing of one of the worst public scandals in the history of Canada.

What should be remembered is the insidious manner in which a valuable national resource was transferred from the possession of the people of Canada into the hands of a small group of capitalists. In the same manner, men of the ilk of Jesse James used to "transfer" wealth from the pockets of the travelling public into their own. Of the two specimens of humanity I rather admire the Jesse James type the most, because they undertook a personal risk.

I have attended many, many public banquets and dinners the length and breadth of Canada, and heard gifted speakers dilate on the wealth and wonders of Canada's natural resources. Their oratory sounds inspiring and is calculated to quicken the blood and rouse the spirit of patriotism. But now such a speech prevents me from getting beyond the "soup." Any solid food becomes indigestible when I begin to think of the way Canada has been stripped of her natural resources in order to satiate the voracious demands of private capital.

The majority of the great fortunes piled up by the wealthy Canadian citizens can be traced directly to the acquisition and development for personal gain of the natural resources of Canada. Theoretically these resources belong to the people of Canada. Actually they are fast going into possession of a very few of the people of Canada. A recapitulation of the history of the development of Canada's natural resources is sufficient to make the people of the Dominion weep—not cheer.

The power resources of the mighty St. Lawrence river are tremendous. These resources have been talked about for years and nearly all Canadians confidently expected the development of this valuable asset would be undertaken for the good of the people of all Canada—and not to make a few men wealthy.

But such was not to be. The juicy fruit dangling tantalizingly before the eyes of the barons of wealth was too luscious for them to overlook. Plans for the coup were carefully laid and cunningly carried out. Step by step progress was made. The goal was almost in sight and everything was "hunky dory." But a cloud appeared on the horizon.

I'm going to tell you the story of a Scotsman and an Irishman. Both were elected to Parliament by Alberta ridings. The Scotsman, Robert Gardiner, got up in Parliament when Hon. Mr. King was Premier and told a few things about Beauharnois. His utterances were reasoned and his charges plain. Next the Irishman, E. J. Garland, got up and added to what his colleague had said, putting more "Irish" into his utterances. The incident created discussion but a suggested investigation was adroitly shelved. Before that was done Hon. R. B. Bennett, leader of the then opposition, threw a barb into the Liberal govern-

ment's hide by favoring an investigation. The march of events brought a new Government into power with Hon. R. B. Bennett at its head. Gardiner and Garland renewed their charges and stood up against the attacks of those who sought to prevent an investigation being held. Premier Bennett was reminded of his stand on the question the previous year. He granted the investigation.

What follows almost everybody now knows. For a moment the curtain was drawn and ordinary people were permitted to observe "Big Business" in action. The result has been a revulsion of feeling that has caused even the *Toronto Saturday Night* to shake a warning finger at the "privateers." Public ownership may have its faults, but it has never displayed to the peoples' gaze, such a putrid mess as has Beauharnois, a highly touted "private ownership" development.

The lesson to Canadian people is for them to insist with all their power that natural resources should be developed by the people and for the people. Beauharnois is lesson enough for a lifetime.

Where Credit Is Due

Robert Gardiner, M.P.'s Great Achievement.

(Calgary Albertan)

It was a nasty sticky mess which was disclosed by the Parliamentary committee's inquiry into the affairs of the Beauharnois Power Corporation. No one has attempted to deny it nor to condone it, even if here and there have been a few half-hearted attempts to explain the apparently inexplicable. But now that it has been disposed of and the mud is beginning to settle to the bottom of the pond, there is every promise that a better and (from the public point of view) a more useful Beauharnois will emerge.

We may not overlook the fact that it was the initiative and the courage of Mr. Gardiner, member for Acadia, which precipitated the inquiry, its disclosures and the great public benefits which are already emerging therefrom. It was no small thing that a private member, without, at the outset, even the moral support of any great organized political party, should courageously rise on the floor of the House and lay charges of wrong-doing by chapter and verse at the door of predatory interests whose strength at that very moment appears to have been the strength of the Dominion of Canada itself.

The fact that the member for Acadia succeeded in proving his charges, in spite of their staggering magnitude, to the hilt and that not one jot or tittle of them was disproved speaks volumes for the care with which he prepared his case and the pains with which he gathered his evidence and made sure he was right before he opened his attack. It needs a little imagination

(Continued on page 18)

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool

Why Growers Should Patronize Alberta Pool Elevators

The Alberta Pool elevator system is appealing for the wholehearted support of the Pool membership during the present crop year. Members are urged not only to deliver their own grain to Pool facilities, but to encourage others to do likewise.

The Alberta Pool elevator system is worthy of your patronage. This elevator system, owned and operated by the farmers of Alberta, can show a more favorable record of achievement, and can claim to have rendered greater satisfaction and service to its patrons than any other elevator system in the province.

Upon the coming year's operations depends to a considerable extent the perpetuation and extension of this efficient elevator system, on a grower-controlled basis. Its record is one that merits the fullest confidence by members and every grain producer in the province must realize the vital importance of maintaining under grower control a comprehensive and powerful co-operative elevator system.

Alberta Pool elevators are operated primarily for service. The system was started in 1926, when it became obvious that one of the needs of the farmer movement was an up-to-date elevator system under grower control and with the profit-making incentive secondary to that of giving good service. Since then the system has been built up so that now it covers the entire province. In addition, four terminals on the Pacific coast are operated by the Pool system.

Every Pool member should give the Pool Elevators his patronage and loyal support for the following reasons:

1. The greater the volume handled by Pool elevators, the less the cost of handling per bushel.

2. Pool elevators are not operated for profit. They are operated to give the farmers the best possible service.

3. Pool elevators guarantee to Pool members safety on grades and weights. Close adherence to a strict policy of fair treatment of patrons in respect to grades, weights and dockage is insisted upon by the management, acting under instructions from the delegates.

4. By delivering their grain to the Pool elevator system members contribute the revenue to build up and perpetuate their own facilities.

5. The history of grain handling and selling since the time when the prairies were first farmed up to the present clearly shows the real importance to producers of maintaining an efficient and complete elevator system under their control. This gives producers a power and influence which they otherwise would not have were they dependent only on facilities owned and operated on a profit-making basis.

6. The uneven crop in Alberta, with indications of a greatly reduced yield from former years only increases the urgent need of seeing that the patronage of Pool elevators so enthusiastically given in past years, is maintained during the coming crop year to an even greater extent.

7. To sum up: given ample volume, Pool elevators give in return low cost service, protection, and the perpetuation of true co-operative marketing in Alberta.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Wheat Pool Financing Guaranteed by the Federal Government

Following a conference between Premier Bennett and the committee composed of representatives of the Wheat Pools and the Governments of the three Prairie Provinces, who met in Ottawa to consider wheat marketing problems, the following statement was issued by the Prime Minister:

"The Wheat Pools of the three Western Provinces, which own nearly 1,600 country elevators, as well as terminals at Vancouver and Fort William, will operate this year in the same way as privately owned enterprises. They will have ample working capital, and the Provinces will not be called upon to guarantee their operations.

Voluntary Pool.

"As a substantial number of producers desire to market their grain on the Pool principle, the elevators operated by the Pools in the several Provinces will afford to such producers an opportunity to have their grain dealt with by the operation of a voluntary pool. The elevators will make to such producers an initial payment of 35 cents per bushel on the same basis as to quality and point of delivery as in previous years.

No Panic Conditions.

"The Dominion Government will take whatever action may be necessary to insure the orderly marketing of the crop of the year. Panic conditions will not be permitted to control the prices obtaining for this year's Western grain crop."

Increased Pool Payment.

The action of the Federal Government increases the initial payment on the pooling plan from 30 cents to 35 cents a bushel, basis 1 Northern, Vancouver. It also assures the Pools of ample credit for the conduct of their general handling and selling operations.

The Five-Cent Bonus.

It should be noted that the increase in the initial Pool payment has nothing to do with the five-cent bonus which will be paid by the Government. This 5 cents a bushel will be additional on top of the Pool payment.

POOL MEMBERS' DUTY

Grain growers of Alberta should know by this time that the Pool elevator system is their safest standby.

The destructive gossip of opponents of co-operative marketing and of prejudiced individuals should be permitted to fall on deaf ears.

Answer the campaign of misrepresentation by delivering all your grain to Pool elevators.

You may Pool your wheat or sell for cash at your option.

Premier Outlines Wheat Pool Negotiations

"A complete cut-off has been made from previous years' operations and a settlement arranged as between the Pools, the Provincial Governments and the banks. Members of the Pool and farmers generally desiring to do so may, therefore, patronize the Pool elevator facilities with complete assurance that their grain will be dealt with as a separate crop and without in any way being liable for any debts or obligations of past years."

The above statement was made on August 10th by Premier Brownlee in the course of a resume of the Wheat Pool situation given to the press.

Resuming his account of negotiations with the Federal Government, Hon. Mr. Brownlee said:

Wheat Board Asked For

"On June 24th, representatives of the Provincial Governments and farmers' organizations of the Prairie Provinces met the Dominion Government at Ottawa and advocated the establishment of a wheat board to market this year's crop.

"Subsequently, the Prime Minister addressed a letter to each Provincial Premier concerned, declining to establish such a board, but suggesting as an alternative the formation of an inter-provincial trading corporation to which the Provincial Pool elevator systems would be leased. It was also suggested that J. I. McFarland might act as general manager and that the Dominion Government might assist in financing the operation of such corporation.

"On receipt of this letter, a conference was held at Regina.

"Mr. McFarland was unwilling to consider the position of general manager of such a corporation. The predominant feeling at the conference was opposed to the leasing proposal, but after communicating with the Prime Minister by telegram and telephone, it was decided to canvass further the possibility of the three Provincial organizations operating separately as handling corporations with a central corporation handling all sales. The conference adjourned to meet later in Winnipeg after this proposal had been examined by technical advisers.

To Operate Separately

"At Winnipeg, the following week, it was the final opinion that difficulties in working out any scheme for centralized selling were such as to make it inadvisable to attempt to put it in operation in time to handle this year's crop, which will be moving in a short time. It was, therefore, recommended that each Provincial organization would operate separately in purchasing, handling, and selling its grain, with a further recommendation that a central board be created to act in a co-ordinating capacity and to study further the possibility of centralized efforts along marketing lines.

"The last delegation to Ottawa, therefore, was to obtain the co-operation of the Federal Government in obtaining the necessary lines of credit to finance the three organizations without obliging the Provincial Governments to postpone their securities on the elevator systems because of any possible influence on Provincial

credit such postponement might have in these difficult times.

Ample Credit Assured

"The Prime Minister was ready to assist the Provinces, and as a result of the conference, which was attended by representatives of the banks, the Provincial Pool organizations are assured of ample lines of credit for the season's operations. Each Provincial organization will, therefore, function in exactly the same manner as privately-owned enterprises, and will also conduct a voluntary pool for such as may desire to sell their grain in such a way. An initial payment of thirty-five cents (35c.) will probably be paid, instead of thirty cents (30c.) as formerly announced. As a bonus of five cents (5c.) per bushel is to be paid to all producers of grain, in effect this brings the initial payment in the voluntary pool to a forty-cent (40c.) basis No. 1."

News and Views

Broomhall estimated the French crop August 7th, from 276 to 280 million bushels as against 228 million last year.

During the first week in August, Russia shipped 3,080,000 bushels of wheat, compared to 392,000 for the same week a year ago.

The quality of new wheat in Hungary is reported to be excellent. This year's crop is expected to be around 53,920,000 bushels, against 71,760,000 a year ago.

The United States' wheat crop, spring and winter combined, was estimated at 893,582,000 bushels as on August 1st, by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This compares with the total of 863,430,000 bushels harvested last year. Winter wheat: 775 million compared with 612 million last year; Durum wheat, 23 million bushels compared with 57 million last year. Other spring wheat, 95 million compared with 104 million last year.

On August 1st a cheque for the sum of \$1,169,064.73 was issued by Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, in favor of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited. This amount was payable on this date under the terms of the agreement covering the purchase of the assets (including complete grain handling facilities) of the latter company. The purchase was made by the Wheat Pool on August 1, 1926, for the sum of \$11,059,310.47.

The cheque which has been issued covers a payment of \$1,000,000 on the principal and \$169,064.73 of interest to date.

Of the total purchase price of over 11 million dollars, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company has now received since 1926 payment of \$9,241,565.05. The balance due is \$1,817,745.42, of which amount \$1,000,000 is payable on August 1st, 1932, and the remainder on August 1st, 1933.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

TOGETHERNESS

The Spirit of Co-operation Through the Ages

By F. J. GOULD

CHAPTER 9.

Yelling mob; ragged robes; patched sandals; angry faces; cudgels and iron pikes lifted. Before this crowd, gathered on the Sacred Hill near Rome, rose up a well-dressed gentleman, Meranius Agrippa, and thus he spoke: "My countrymen! It is of no use to accuse the rich folk of Rome because you go hungry. The famine is the doing of the Gods. We richer sort of Romans, as rulers of the Republic, watch over Rome night and day and keep the city in order for peace or war, and do all we can for the good of you Plebs, you commons. Is not our city all one body? We rich are the belly and stomach of Rome. We do indeed take in the wealthy meat and drink; but what then? We make good blood of it, and send the blood to you Plebs, your arms, your legs, your lungs, your heart, your head, your feet. You cannot do without us, nor we without you. Let us all act together."

The Plebs went home to their back streets, and kept quiet for a few years. In later years, the Plebs rushed, with shouts and wavings, to the Sacred Mount, three more times; and at last their class was set free from heavy bonds of debt, and they were treated as equal with the so-called upper class (Patrieians); and then, indeed, they found it easier to work together as one body. Roman ships cut the waves and braved storms from east to west of the Mediterranean, and Roman soldiers, clad in iron and leather, and bearing swords and pikes, marched to snowy Alps and over hot plains. The wide lands of Rome needed shrewd governing, and the governing was all done in Rome by consulting and voting. If war was proposed, the citizens gathered in a Field of Mars (War-god) by the River Tiber. Horns were blown shrill at break of day. Citizens (men only) hurried to the Field. A red flag fluttered on a hill nearby. A beast was slain in sacrifice. A chairman prayed to the gods. The citizens divided into classes—rich, less rich, still less rich, and so on, and each followed a banner; and so they passed into enclosed places with wood fences round, and in these each class, as a class, gave its vote; and then marched over a wooden bridge into open ground; and the votes were counted. The great meeting of voters was called (in Latin) a Committee; and other Latin words which we British and Canadians use in 1930 are—Co-operation, Education, Delegation, Organization, Association, Company, Office, Dominion, etc. The sturdy men of Rome were great at business and at governing, and we have borrowed many business words and government (political) words from their fine old Latin tongue.

"Family" is an old Latin word. In the Roman days it meant father, mother, sons, daughters and slaves. In early times the father had power to slay mother, son or daughter; and, of course, slaves also; and slaves could be crucified, or flung into water to feed the fishes. Yet the family was often then, as to-day, a Co-operative society, where duty and good manners were learned, and children

were counted "jewels." Roman workmen—masons, fullers (cloth-whiteners), potters, butchers, rope-makers, bakers, watermen and other workers joined clubs, or "colleges." They held meetings for talks and suppers. They worshipped this or that god. They helped sick members, and orphans. They lent money to members. They took care that every club member had a decent funeral (usually fire-burial, or cremation). Only free men could join these clubs, or guilds. Nor did the laborers who cultivated wheat, millet, vine, olive, fig, etc., form guilds; they worked for the Family. In 1930, our name "College" means something far larger. It means a place of learning. But you can see the Roman beginning of the word and the idea.

Temples and palaces and lofty pillars rose in Rome, and looked down on streets that swarmed with half-a-million or more citizens. As this Roman people governed the sea and lands as far as Britain and the sands and palms of Arabia, they, in return, thought they had a right to free, or very cheap, corn from outside fields—Sicily and North Africa, etc. "We keep the peace in our great Republic; we deserve free meals," they said. Was this co-operation? For those old days it was. And wonderful was the energy of Romans in laying down firm roads over marshes and through forests, and constructing massive bridges over streams and valleys; and these ways of "Communication" (a Latin word, again) were of immense use to Romans, Greeks, Jews, Spaniards, Gauls, Britons, all! As Rome City became too crowded, and as new soil was conquered by these stout warriors in iron and leather, they allotted portions of land to old soldiers—some many miles from Rome, and these settlements were named "Colonies." And slaves and rough Germans and toiling Thracians were placed on farm Colonies, where they paid rent (rent of labor, or corn, not money) to land-owners. If the farm Colony was sold, the laborers were sold, as a sort of serfs, with the land. This appears to us all wrong; but to those times it seemed a good way to grow food for the country folk and the big cities. These hard-working peasants, and slaves, and the folk of the Colleges of potters, fullers, etc., were the people who listened eagerly to the Gospel-preachers, saying: "Blessed are ye poor, for yours is the Kingdom of God." And they were happy to hear about the beggar Lazarus, who went to heaven and sat and ate plenty at Abraham's table. Before the Gospel day, the Romans thought of the world as kept in order and safety by Jupiter the Thunderer, and Gods of the Woods, Orchards, and Corn-fields. The early Romans honored the bearded God Seed-sower, or Saturn (Saturday's God) and his plump wife, Plenty, or Ops, who gave the farmers so much corn to shovel in their barns. For a whole week, each December, the people feasted, danced, lit candles, and chewed nuts, and gave presents, and even let the slaves make merry; and it was this festival that later became Christmas. Whether corn was plenty or scant, whether Rome was happy or wretched,

one thing never changed. In the temple of the Hearth, or Vesta, six white-robed women kept a fire going on a little altar. It was the fire-soul of the Republic; it was the fire-centre of the State; it was the heart of the Roman society and co-operation; it was a sign of the binding force, or religion. This word "Religion" means the Bond, and this Latin word, in 1930, may lead us all to hope that the Religion of Humanity will bind the globe in a circle of fraternity. But the bond needs binders; and the girls and boys and folk of Canada, and the wide world must help the binding or the religion. Is not the youth of 1930 as brave and adventurous as the Roman ages ago? Is it not as spirited as Curtius? A black pit opened in the Market-place, or Forum, of Rome, and the citizens begged the Elders of the Temple of Jupiter to say how the place of danger could be closed. The Elders advised that the most precious thing in the city must descend into it. The precious thing was found. The man Curtius clad in armor, rode forth to fight the peril, and he and his horse leaped into the pit which shut over him forever. His death gave life to Rome. The Curtius of the twentieth century can, in many other ways, and just as splendidly, serve the life and welfare of mankind.

(To be continued.)

Major Strange at Viking

The Viking Chamber of Commerce had the opportunity of hearing Major H. G. L. Strange, at their regular luncheon meeting on July 13th. The address at the luncheon has already been reported so I will confine my remarks to the afternoon meeting held in the Elks' Hall, writes "B. C.," in the *Viking News*.

Mr. Strange met an interested audience and gave a most excellent talk on improved methods of farm practice. He advised farmers to use the best of seed, clean it well, treat it for smut, select the most suitable of the three or four popular varieties of wheat now in use, leaving Garnet out of the running.

The picture he drew of districts comparatively so much worse off than Viking was a song of hope in itself. His praise of the method of farming generally followed in this particular district made us old timers wonder why the people had not become opulent ages ago. He leans very much to the system of milk, pork, poultry, eggs and garden "sass" and advises the sale of what you cannot eat. Incidentally, he remarked that wheat as a side line in mixed farming was one of the cheapest ways of producing it. The world depression received the once over, more particularly as it affected the wheat markets of the world. He did his best in the short time at his disposal to convince us that by a study of market prices over some hundreds of years he had satisfactory proof that wheat prices would not toboggan much longer. It was a valiant effort at encouragement, but I do not know if the people present had as much faith in statistical proof as the speaker.

He pointed to the fact that at the end of this crop year the estimated 450 millions of bushels was only 300 millions more than a bare safety carryover. Or, if I heard and computed correctly, it would only mean some three weeks' extra supply for the world.

Mr. Strange showed his best form when he surveyed the Stamp Report on the Winnipeg grain marketing system. He was as full of the commission as a boy gets full

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

POOL ELEVATORS ON PUBLIC BASIS

All Alberta Pool elevators will be operated this year under public license. This means that grain will be accepted from any source. In the past Alberta Pool elevators have operated under private license at competitive points, thus restricting handlings to grain delivered by Pool members. In view of general crop conditions and after careful consideration of every phase of the situation the directors have decided that all Pool elevators will take out public licenses.

of pie. He has supreme faith in the futures system of marketing and freely and unqualifiedly advised farmers to sell their grain when they threshed it, pocket their money and forget all about prices. He decried as absurd the idea that farmers through the Pool, or any other method of supplying wheat when it was needed, should gain a farthing more than carrying charges.

The Wheat Pool, he stated, could not secure the services of good grain men because the directors themselves did not know the grain business. Here is a quotation! "Growers who know nothing elect delegates who know nothing, and they in turn elect directors who know nothing." Vocally he is strong for co-operation, but all the good words he had were for the Rochdale plan with no mention of the Danish system.

About this time the lecture ended and the discussion began. The effect of overloading the market in the fall was discussed, farmers present stating that an overloaded grain system tended to depress prices, but Major Strange contended that 300 million bushels was such a small fraction of world production that it never caused a ripple on the grain exchanges of the world. This seemed rather anomalous after giving so much prominence to the 300-million-bushel world carryover in his song of hope.

The speculator had the once over. He is evidently the puppet who pops up when prices pop down. The tin or paper god of the futures system. Somehow, Major Strange himself let the striped kitty loose by stating that there were not more than four professional speculators working on the Winnipeg exchange.

Major Strange is an out and out crusader for the grain trade. The Stamp Report is his gospel, and if Pool farmers want to find out that they still have a fight on their hands they should take their first opportunity to hear Mr. Strange. It is a grand tonic to hear his subtle and insidious arguments. Then ponder on what Adam might have done if he had had a host of statistics.

His hardest slam at the Wheat Pool was as to their manner of electing officers. He stated a director could not hire a grain man who understood the grain business because he himself was not a trained business man.

Generalities like this are dangerous when they backfire. For instance even a

man could hire a wet nurse and judge by the results what service he was getting. The unqualified measure of praise given the Stamp Commission leaves the man in the furrow wondering if it was the Royal Stamp Commission or the Rubber Stamp Commission. He will probably continue to wonder until the white-washing has all faded out.

The Only Salvation

Co-operation, inexhaustible subject, at the present time constitutes the only salvation of the agriculturists, says *La Presse*, of Montreal. We do not exaggerate when we say that without active co-operation of all tillers of the soil, be it for general farming, stock-raising or similar activities, agriculture will never attain the standard of other social classes in an economic sense.

The manufacturers unite to protect themselves against competition which they have to face on all markets of the world; also the barons of finance and commerce, the professional bodies, the artisans, the workers do likewise. For all this economically diverse world whose individual or collective interests are exposed to competition, co-operation is the "arme de combat" that will surmount obstacles and carry off victory. For this same world also, agriculture is indeed indispensable as well as to the agriculturists themselves, because mostly all products of industry come from the soil. Why then should the tiller of the soil be the only one to live isolated without protection, without any means of communication with his fellow-men to struggle against elements which are opposed to his labor and success? Considering everything, it seems that the farmer needs co-operation more than any other of the organized classes, because more than any other, he has to face situations over which he has no absolute control.

This particular condition of the farmer has been the subject of judicious comment in the organ of the organized farmers of Quebec—*La Terre de chez Nous*. The author of the article endeavors to prove that under actual circumstances, agriculture suffers most in this economic depression. "A manufacturer who operates at a loss is always at liberty to close his establishment and wait for better days. His capital does not bring him interest, it is true, but he does not run any new risks. A merchant bases his operations on the price he pays for his merchandise to fix a selling price, and if business is not good, his profits are less; it is true that he can suffer losses in giving credit, but this is measured by the confidence he is giving to his clients. Is it the same for the farmer? No."

And we know why, the farmer expects all or almost all from Providence. When he puts his grain in the soil, he may hope, but he is not certain of reaping a good crop. He knows that he will be at the mercy of the weather and other natural destructive factors over which he has no control at all. He is not certain of the markets on which he will have to sell his products, and if he submits to the famous law of supply and demand, it will be metaphysically impossible for him to determine the price. If he does not sell at the proper time, he will lose, besides his investment, a great portion of his year's work. Then it will take months to rehabilitate himself without being exempt

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE ALBERTA COARSE GRAINS POOL

Pursuant to Clause 27 of the Coarse Grains Contract, notice is hereby given that the under-mentioned coarse grains will not be accepted for pooling this year:

Oats	Flax	Mixed
Barley	Rye	grains.

Dated at Calgary, this 1st day of August, A.D. 1931.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL,
Per R. O. German,
Secretary.

from other misfortunes.

Like the manufacturer and the merchant, in order to get all possible benefit from their operations, the agriculturists must unite rationally. Co-operation is a necessity. It will tend to reduce to a minimum the cost of production and of selling.

Pool Broadcasts

The Alberta Wheat Pool is resuming its weekly radio broadcast for the season. These broadcasts will be given every Thursday evening at 7.45 o'clock, for the purpose of supplying members, and others interested, with reliable Pool information. It is sincerely hoped that the service will be of value to the members and the organization. The broadcasts will go out over the Herald Radio Station CFAC, in Calgary, and the Journal Radio Station CJCA, Edmonton.

Comment on Optional Pooling

The decision of the Alberta Pool to go on the optional basis this year has met with general approval. The Alberta daily newspapers have commented on the change, the key-note of their remarks being that the new basis would be well received by the majority of farmers.

The *Lethbridge Herald* remarks: "The Alberta Wheat Pool directors made a wise decision when they declared for open marketing of Pool members' wheat this fall and in 1932, allowing them the option of pooling or selling outright. With the prices prevailing at the present time for wheat, the average farmer is in the position where he needs every cent of the money his wheat will bring on the cash market to pay his immediate debts. To have forced him to accept a low initial payment and then wait for the balance, thus keeping him from paying his debts, would have turned sentiment very strongly against the Pool. It is not the Pool's fault that wheat is selling below 60 cents a bushel, but to have carried on on the low initial payment method in the face of prevailing prices would have divorced from the Pool much of the sympathy of its hard-pressed members."

The *Edmonton Bulletin*.—"The Pool will not suffer by this voluntary suspension of the legal power given it by the

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

contract. On the contrary, the consideration shown will maintain the membership and loyalty of thousands of members who would have been driven out or who would have got out if compulsion had been attempted. It is probably not too much to say that by making pooling optional for the present season, the directors have saved the Pool from general desertion and collapse."

All Grain to Pool Elevators

There is no good reason why Pool members should not deliver all their grain to Pool elevators.

Pool elevators offer the option of Pooling or selling for cash.

Pool elevators offer you an efficient and equitable service and one that cannot be bettered anywhere.

Pool elevators stand between the grower and is the urge for profit making on the part of private corporations.

The Manitoba Pool board of directors was re-organized following the recent election. Paul Bredt, formerly vice-president, was elected president in place of Colin Burnell. Mr. Burnell was president of the Manitoba Pool since its inception. E. M. Mahoney, who has been general manager of the Manitoba Pool and of Pool Elevators, has resigned from that position. Two new directors were elected in place of S. Gellie and R. F. Chapman, who refused to run again.

Advices from Italy state that the quality of the late wheat has suffered from the high temperatures during June, but the quality of the earlier crops is said to be generally good. The Government has been urging that deliveries be made more slowly and offerings while fair are not excessive. The crop this year is expected to total around 228,000,000 bushels, against 213,600,000 last year, and the average for the previous five years of 229,376,000 bushels.

Details of New Pool Policy

The following is an extract from a letter sent by R. D. Purdy, manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool, to all Pool members:

"This change in policy will mean that a Pool member at time of delivery of his wheat on street basis, must elect as to accepting settlement on Pool or non-Pool basis, and in case of car lots, instruct at time of shipment as to marketing basis he desires to take advantage of.

"In case of a Pool member giving instructions at time of shipment of any car lots of wheat to hold for selling instructions, it will be quite in order for such member to elect to accept at a later date settlement either on Pool basis or open market price as he may decide provided, of course, that any existing advances against such wheat together with accumulated storage and other charges do not exceed amount of our Initial Payment in case of a member electing to accept settlement on Pool basis.

"No doubt certain Pool members will desire to deliver all or a portion of their wheat on Pool basis where Pool elevator facilities are not available to such member, and in such cases wheat will continue to be accepted by line elevator companies, as in previous years, on basis of our Pool Initial Payment.

"We intend to set up at once a Commission Department to enable our Association to handle on the open market all grain delivered through Pool elevator facilities on non-Pool basis, from the time of delivery at country elevator point until finally disposed of, and it will be our definite purpose to see that such business is handled along efficient lines. Your Pool elevator agent will be in a position to advise you fully with respect to handling of your grain this season and we would urge that you consult him prior to the time you are ready to deliver.

Patronize Pool Elevators

"We desire to emphasize to each Pool member the importance of extending your patronage to your Pool elevator facilities in completing delivery of any

grain marketed in just as far as possible through these Pool elevators. Our Pool members have approximately eight million dollars invested in these facilities which have been acquired as well as operated for the sole purpose of extending service and accommodation to our Pool members in the marketing of their grain. In view of short crop over considerable portion of the Province this year there will be very keen competition amongst the elevator companies for the handling of your grain, and your patronage is essential to the maintenance of these Pool elevator facilities under grower control.

"Further, our policy in effect in previous years as to accurate weight and correct grades, will continue to be a definite condition of operating our Pool elevator facilities.

"Your continued patronage in the way of contributing volume of grain through your Pool elevator facilities will enable this Association to meet proposed payments under arrangements with the Provincial Government. Further we desire to emphasize again that no deductions of any kind whatever will be made for the purpose of repayment of 1929 overpayment account or for elevator and commercial reserve purposes from proceeds of grain delivered through Pool elevator facilities on Pool or non-Pool basis during 1931 crop season."

The carryover of Canadian wheat is estimated by the statistician of the board of grain commissioners at 119,279,545 bushels. Exports for the 12 months ending August 1st were 235,898,747 bushels.

A total wheat acreage estimate for wheat in 1931 for 22 countries remains at 186,584,000, a decrease of 4,633,000 below last year's total for the same countries. Production returns for 16 countries show a decline of slightly more than one per cent below the corresponding total of a year ago.

The Five Cent Bonus

It is learned that the method of paying the five-cent bonus on wheat will be by means of separate cheques issued by the elevator company receiving cash wheat deliveries, drawn upon the Dominion Government on cheque forms provided by the Board of Grain Commissioners. As provided by the Act, it will only apply to the growth of 1931 delivered within the current crop year, August 1 to July 31 next. They will be payable at par at any bank.

Farmers will be required to complete growers' affidavits stating the quarter section upon which the wheat has been grown and to declare that it is the crop of 1931.

Certificates which will be non-negotiable will be issued on wheat special binned or consigned, subject to out-turn weights. When net weights are ascertained the bonus cheques will be issued by the terminals or head offices at the time of settlement for the grain itself but apart from it.

The bonus will not apply to wheat delivered into the new crop-year pool after July 15 and prior to August 1, to old wheat held in store at country elevators and sold in any manner since August 1, nor to wheat stored on farms from previous crops.

The pooling of wheat is voluntary with the membership this year. The decision rests entirely with the individual. The directors are reducing to a minimum the overhead costs which will apply against pooled grain.

A total area for winter crops in Russia for 1931-32 of nearly 107 million acres is now planned, according to an official Soviet report. Though the total represents an increase of only three-quarter million acres over last year, a marked shift in winter wheat and rye sowings is indicated. The plan calls for around 37 million acres of winter wheat, an increase of 5½ million acres, but a winter rye area of 67,800,000 acres as against 74,600,000 in 1930 shows a decline of 6,800,000 acres.

According to the United States' Department of Agriculture reports from Russia as of July 30th indicate a crop yield generally decidedly below last year and below all previous indications, with spring crops especially reflecting the ill effects of late sowing. The Soviet press complains of slow harvest in the North Caucasus region where previous late rains delayed work and caused lodging. The central, south-eastern and eastern sections of Russia appear to be the regions having the most hot weather. A total of 40,524,000 acres of cereal crops were harvested up to July 20th this year.

Chairman Stone of the U.S. Federal Farm Board says that the general public does not really appreciate what the farm board did for United States farmers last year. His figures show a natural gain of \$50,000,000 for the farmers by the farm board's operations. He said, "To judge the whole stabilization of wheat fairly, take the number of bushels of cash wheat sold between November 15th and March 1st, multiply by the number of cents it sold for above world prices and you place on the credit side \$50,000,000. Every grower who sold his wheat during that period got the benefit of the increased price."

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Information for Members of Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Alberta) Ltd.

Summer Meetings of Association Show Spirit of Membership

Determination to Carry On in Face of Trying Times—Reports from Directors

By F. McDONALD, Vice-President and Secretary

Well, folks, I wonder if you realize just how difficult it is to write something interesting for this page every two weeks, especially in view of the fact that the theories and principles of co-operation have been preached in this Province until practically all our people should be well grounded in co-operation as applied to agricultural economics. This being the case it pretty much narrows down our field to the every-day happenings and their effect, for weal or for woe, upon the Livestock Pool, and ordinarily in an organization like ours the happenings from day to day are not of a spectacular nature, but more likely to take the form of gradual, almost unnoticeable, change, which to the man in the street might appear insignificant, but, in the aggregate, are sometimes far-reaching in their effect.

I think the above can well be said of the development and change which is gradually taking place in the organization, especially since the last Annual Meeting. Perhaps this change is more pronounced in a perceptible but gradual tightening up in the determination of the membership to carry on to a successful issue the Livestock Pool venture, even in the face of the most trying times.

Spirit of Summer Meetings

At a recent Board meeting, the different Directors reported on the annual meetings of associations attended during the summer months, and they all gave very glowing reports of the splendid sentiment at these meetings, especially in the attitude taken toward the decision of the Board to build up capital reserves, and the investment of a portion of these reserves in the activities of the Canadian Livestock Co-operative in entering the fresh meat trade in Vancouver, building packing plants, and developing the Old Country export market.

Starting in the south, Mr. Evanson reports for his district that on July 17th, he and Mr. Claypool and Mr. McKay, President of the Canadian Pool, attended the Annual Meeting of the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association, at which there were one hundred and forty-four delegates in attendance. Many problems of importance were dealt with, among which was the question of the two percent deduction for reserves to be placed on all livestock for the above-mentioned purposes. This policy, upon being put to a vote, was carried by the convention with only one dissenting vote. There was a good spirit among the delegates, and a very free discussion took place. The Association is in a very healthy condition, both as to the type of service being rendered to the producers and its financial condition.

On July 18th was held the annual meeting of the Pincher Creek Association. A good attendance was had at this meeting; the business of the past year was thoroughly discussed, and the members seemed to feel that the only way

for them to make a success of their business was through co-operative endeavor. Mr. McKay, Mr. Claypool, and Mr. Evanson spoke at these meetings and received a very hearty reception and endorsement of the work being carried on.

Mr. Claypool has already reported on the meetings held by himself and Mr. Arkell early in June. Owing to Mr. McDonald being in the hospital, Mr. Mr. Claypool and Mr. Young took charge of meetings in his territory, and report very successful meetings at Medicine Valley Association and Coronation Association, both meetings being well attended and an excellent spirit being manifest. The Buffalo Lake Association was probably the best attended meeting this association has had for some time. There was a good spirit shown, and a lively discussion took place, with active and serious concern shown in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the organization from the district association right through to the Canadian. Mr. McDonald attended a specially called meeting of the Stettler Association on August 1st. He explained in some detail the development that has taken place since the annual meeting of the C.L.C. (Alberta) and answered many questions, after which those present at the meeting expressed themselves as being satisfied with the explanations given and stated they were prepared to see the venture through.

A Disastrous Practice

Mr. Brockie reported having attended meetings at Ponoka, Camrose, Tofield, Gratton Coulee and Chauvin to Edgerton Associations, and in all cases reported that everything was in good, healthy condition throughout his district, the only real complaint being that the habit amongst the farmers of trucking direct to the plant seemed to be growing, which was very regrettable in view of the fact that this is at a very disastrous practice

having a serious effect upon price levels.

Mr. Gordon reported that the Alexandra Association meeting was probably one of the best in its history, and that the enthusiasm had appeared to have boiled itself down to a grim determination to carry on at all costs. In fact, it would appear from our reports to be the spirit shown at all meetings all over the Province.

Mr. Turnbull and Mr. Powell both reported meetings in their respective territories as having being well attended, and in accord with the major policies of the Livestock Pool, both in Alberta and in the Canadian. Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Brockie and Mr. Powell, our new members on the Board, are taking hold of the work with a sincerity of purpose and a realization of their responsibilities which is very gratifying.

Re-organization of Board

At the recent meeting of the Board of Directors, held in Edmonton on July 27th, a re-organization of the Board took place in which J. E. Evanson was elected president, taking the place of Mr. Claypool, resigned. F. McDonald was elected first vice-president and secretary to the board; and Harry Gordon was elected second vice-president. These three constitute the executive and financial committee.

These are trying times for all, and companies and co-operative organizations are probably finding them just as difficult to get through as are individuals. With our Alberta Pool, the situation has been difficult, and is going to remain difficult for some months to come, mainly due to the lack of volume caused through reduced production with a consequent reduction in revenue. The situation is not by any means hopeless, provided the spirit of loyalty and support found at our summer meetings continues and grows.

Your Board are confident of the ultimate success of the venture. They are taking steps to reduce the overhead expenditure to the lowest possible minimum, even to the extent of a reduction of services which, in normal times, would be considered essential, and we make a special appeal to you to draw upon your courage, loyalty, and forbearance in support of your Board in this great and by no means easy undertaking.

"BEST EVER RECEIVED FROM CANADA"

The *Co-operative News*, of Manchester, an organ of the British co-operative movement, contains in its issue of July 25th the following item dealing with shipments of cattle to the English Co-operative Wholesale Society (C.W.S.):

"The C.W.S. has recently been importing cattle produced or exported by the Canadian Co-operative Livestock Pool, which is now endeavoring to extend its trade with this country on a 'quality basis.'

"Mr. W. Waldron, Co-operation and Markets Commissioner for Saskatchewan, has in this connection received a letter from the C.W.S. in which the following statement is included:

"The last shipment of cattle received per s.s. *Manchester City* was about the best ever received from Canada, and has done more good in two days than a whole year of poster or broadcasting could ever do—the quality being far superior to any Irish, and equal to any Scotch."

Interests of the United Farm Women

U.F.W.A. Summer Conferences

Red Deer U.F.W.A. Convenes

The Third Annual U.F.W.A. Conference of the Red Deer Federal Constituency met at Olds on July 17th, 1931, at the United Church, instead of at the Olds School of Agriculture, as planned. Conference opened with the usual invocation by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, his Bible selection being very suitable to the occasion. Mrs. Bellamy, our Federal Director, was unanimously chosen as Chairman, and Mrs. Ronald Pye appointed secretary.

Mrs. Bellamy spoke very shortly on general topics, and as there was a very full program, called on Mr. Murray, principal of Olds School of Agriculture, to speak to the Conference. Mr. Murray has already endeared himself to all with whom he has come in contact, and his kindly words of welcome and cheery smile soon made us feel that, after all, our efforts are being recognized.

Mrs. Hepburn was the next speaker. She brought us a message of good cheer in spite of hard times and depression, particularly with regard to the young people's work. A letter of greeting was then read from our beloved representative at Ottawa, expressing his regret that he could not be with us, and encouraging us to go forward in the good work that we are doing. We all appreciate the fact that Mr. Speakman is doing his best to plead our cause and truly represent us in the Federal Parliament.

Next came the reading of the minutes of the last Conference, which were adopted as read. A resolution was presented to the Conference commending the Government on their action regarding the very material reduction in examination fees in this time of financial stress and strain.

Adjournment for lunch proved that the ladies had brought their baskets full of fried spring chicken and everything good from the farm. How those town people opened their eyes at the chicken! Fifty people sat down to lunch in the men's room of the United Church, and were served by the appointed lunch committee. During the lunch hour, Mrs. Ross, our Convener of Education, gave us a most interesting talk on the possibility of doing away with the present vogue of examinations; one reason, on account of their being too expensive, and another that the teachers who have been with the pupils all year are more efficient to decide for them than any board of examiners.

Mr. Cameron, M.L.A., then spoke a few minutes, after which Mr. Biggs was called upon for a short speech. Everyone enjoyed the lunch and speeches immensely. A home-made cheese demonstration was found interesting and educational. At four o'clock we were shown the beautiful grounds of the Olds School of Agriculture and listening with awe and interest to the most wonderful names of some of the flowers found growing there. At five o'clock we, again, met in the tea room, this time the Olds U.F.W.A. entertaining right royally. Mrs. Ross answered

ed some very knotty questions, and we had some very interesting items brought to our notice regarding high school work being taught in the public schools.

Mrs. Grisdale then displayed some very pretty handcraft and art work, beautiful and effective, but not expensive. A dainty tea was served, after which a hearty vote of thanks to one and all was extended, not forgetting Mrs. Bellamy, our Director, and the Olds U.F.W.A. Local, who must have put in a lot of hard work and sacrifice to make the Conference such a success.

Conference at Rainier

A very successful conference of the U.F.W.A. Locals was held at Rainier, on Friday, July 24th, and at Whitla, Saturday, July 25th. Mrs. McDaniel, U.F.W.A. Director, was in charge, and explained the object of the meeting, and introduced the speakers. Mrs. Price, First Vice-president, in her charming manner explained the aims and objects of the organization, and told of some of the reforms we have gained by asking and working for them. Mrs. Price touched on the subjects of health, immigration, peace and social service. She urged our women to leave nothing undone that would make life for our New Canadians happier and easier. Mrs. Price's address was greatly enjoyed by all, and one woman was heard to remark that the U.F.W.A. organization meant a lot more to her after having heard Mrs. Price. Mrs. Hepburn, Second Vice-president, and Convener, told of the work of the Juniors throughout the Province, and urged the boys and girls to take up the Reading Course provided by the Extension Department at the University of Edmonton, and also the course in public speaking. Mrs. Hepburn delighted her audience by her pleasing manner and her funny stories. As a result of Mrs. Hepburn's address, steps are being taken to organize a Junior Local at Whitla.

Hon. P. E. Baker, Minister of Education, attended both of these meetings, and spoke on matters of interest to the people. Mrs. McDaniel spoke of the necessity of keeping our Locals alive, and of the importance of meeting regularly, and keeping in touch with what our Federal Members were doing.

At both of these meetings, delightful musical numbers were supplied by the local people, and were greatly enjoyed. A jolly dance by one of the Rainier Juniors, a reading by one of the Whitla girls, and refreshments served by the local ladies, completed the programs and made everyone feel the meetings were well worth while.

The thanks of the conference are extended to the following who so ably helped with the program: Mrs. Price, First Vice-president U.F.W.A.; Mrs. Hepburn, Second Vice-president, and Convener of Junior Work; Mr. P. E. Baker, Minister of Education; and to the local people who so delightfully entertained: Mrs. Mc-

Kelvie and Mrs. Dumont, vocal duet; Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Velte, piano-forte duet; Miss Stuhlsatz, beach pyjama dance; Mr. Erickson, saxophone solo; Mrs. Beath and Mrs. O'Neil, pianoforte duet; Miss Greenwalt, pianoforte solo; Miss Annie Kroloyk, reading.

Thanks are also due the local committees for their very substantial help.

The Vegreville Conference

The Fourth Annual Summer Conference of the United Farm Women of Alberta, of Vegreville Federal Constituency was held at Fort Saskatchewan, Tuesday, July 21st. The morning session was devoted to business routine and the display of exhibits. Seven Locals were represented with two visiting Locals, and five Locals exhibited handcraft, fifteen articles in all. Miss Storey, of the Vermilion School of Agriculture, judged the exhibits, awarding first prize to Lamont U.F.W.A., second prize to Tofield, and third prize to Fort Saskatchewan. Miss Storey commented on the splendid collection of work exhibited,—embroidery, crochet, knitting, tatting, novelties, thrift problems and candy. Only a few points separated the competitors. Miss Storey complimented the Locals on the work shown, mentioning the worth-while efforts in such thrift problems as chair back made from old silk stockings and underwear, bed quilt made from old woollen underwear dyed, and soap, etc. She also told the women about the work of the Alberta Women's Bureau Department of Extension, and its aim to help the rural women of the Province.

Mrs. Warr addressed the Conference, taking for her subject "The Present Depression," showing the opening said depression gave for real co-operation. After her address, Mrs. Warr presented the prizes to the winners in the exhibit display.

During the afternoon an interesting and enjoyable musical program was given by Mrs. Wilson and her three daughters from Tofield. The three young ladies sang very delightfully, then Miss Lola Wilson gave a reading, and Mrs. Wilson and her two daughters gave a piano trio. Mrs. MacPherson, of Lamont, sang "Keep on Hoping" and for an encore "Come to the Fair." Mrs. E. Madson, of Lamont, gave a very delightful Irish reading which was much enjoyed.

The entire party of delegates were then escorted on an inspection trip through the Provincial jail and grounds, which completed a full and interesting program.

Protest Tariff on Fruit

The following resolution has been passed by the Beddington U.F.W.A. Local and forwarded to the Premier of Canada:

"Whereas, farm families on the prairies need tropical and sub-tropical fruits and other products to supplement food products raised on the farm in order that they may have a varied diet, and

"Whereas, many farm families have for the past two years been unable to

purchase sufficient, if any, of such products, thereby causing much suffering, hardship and, in some cases, serious illness; and

"Whereas, tariff changes under the recent Bennett budget have without doubt caused a rise in price of such commodities, such as to make the purchase of the same practically prohibitive to many;

"Be it, therefore, resolved, that this meeting of Beddington U.F.W.A., assembled at Beddington, on July 8th, 1931, draw the attention of the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett to these facts and request that the disability imposed thereby upon the farm people of this and other areas of Western Canada be speedily removed."

CONDEMN WHOLE STRUCTURE

"Unemployment, over-production, under-consumption, and the attendant conditions show the existing system to be wrong, and condemn the whole structure of the present order."—From Social Service Report of United Church of Canada Alberta Conference.

Farm Women's Rest Week at Vermilion

By BARBARA CORMACK, Secretary, Alix Local, U.F.W.A.

Filled with enthusiasm about the possibilities of cheese-making, flower gardening, fruit growing, poultry keeping, and many of the new wrinkles in sewing, cooking and home-making generally, the women who attended the Farm Women's Rest Week at Vermilion School of Agriculture went to their homes thoroughly convinced that the short course provided for them, August 3rd to 7th, at that institution had been tremendously helpful and encouraging, in addition to providing them with a very enjoyable and much needed holiday. About thirty women took advantage of the course, and this though not a very large number, was quite satisfactory in view of the present conditions.

The arrangements for the week were in the capable hands of Miss M. E. Storey, matron of the Vermilion School of Agriculture, and also acting-director of the Alberta Women's Bureau, and Principal Elliott and his staff left no stone unturned to make everything as helpful and interesting as it could be.

In addition to the demonstrations in sewing and cooking were those in cheese making, repainting old furniture, poultry keeping, judging of dairy cattle, and interesting talks on dental hygiene, flowers for the farm garden, vegetables and fruits, rural health, and other subjects. Judging by the keen attitude of the women in asking questions, the material was vitally interesting. Several special speakers were also included on the program, including Mr. H. A. Craig, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who gave an interesting illustrated talk on some of the champions at last year's Toronto Royal; Miss Jessie Montgomery, Librarian of the University Extension Department, and several of the leaders of the W. I. and U. F. W. A., including Mrs. W. D. McNaughton, U.F.W.A. director for the Vegreville constituency.

Since, however, the course was originally designed to be a rest and a holiday, care was taken not to load the program too fully. Ample rest periods were allowed, in which the visitors were glad to have an opportunity to enjoy the splendid buildings and the lovely array of flowers

on the lawn, and to do a little reading, etc. Special provision was made for women with babies, the little people being taken off their hands as much as possible during the week. Judging by the hearty singing, the general hilarity and constant laughter, it was quite obvious that the farm woman can play every bit as hard as she can work, and that is saying a good deal. The week broke up with a round of sincere promises to try to "come again and bring another."

What Shall We Teach the Children of Canada?

(AGNES MACPHAIL, M.P., in the House of Commons)

"We are passing through very difficult and very hard times, and . . . there is nothing quite so nauseating to the people of Canada, nothing that arouses a rebellious spirit so strongly, as the fact that when they are striving to remain honest and cheerful and hard-working, at the same time they see rogues making off with wealth that really belongs to the nation. Unless something definite is done to curb these so-called financiers and the senators who get some of the money through their supposed political value, then, as a former teacher and as a woman I would ask: What are we going to teach the children of Canada? What is the use of saying to the boys and girls in our public schools, 'We must have high ideals, we must be honest and hard-working, we must respect our institutions, we must look up to our public men and have confidence in them,' if such men are to be allowed to remain in the Parliament of Canada? Here are three senators who appeared before the Beaucharnois committee, and I suppose they will continue to bear the prefix 'honorable.' If there is to be any respect for the senate,—and there is precious little now—we ought to rid the senate of their presence, and we should not be afraid or ashamed to say so. . . .

"It is interesting to know where some of the campaign funds came from. It would be equally interesting to know where the remainder came from for both parties; because I do not think campaign funds always go to one party, I fancy they go to both. It is not so long ago that we had the liquor scandal, when an investigation disclosed that huge sums were paid to both parties by the liquor interests; then we had the customs scandal, and now the Beaucharnois scandal. These investigations have given us three little glimpses of how campaign funds are paid. This does not mean that we know where all the campaign funds come from, but in the latest disclosures, John Aird, Junior, put it very well indeed. He said: 'Gratefulness was always regarded as an important factor in dealing with democratic governments.'

"Well, in one way, I do not blame the parties; I blame the people for payment of campaign funds. As long as the people enjoy being fooled. . . it is their own fault. During my own campaigns I have said this many times: If the people of Southeast Grey do not want to pay for the financing of a candidate, then don't have one; if they do want one, then pay for it. Suppose every family in Canada paid \$1 to the candidate of their choice—that is money enough to carry on an honest campaign, to pay for radio broadcasts, newspaper advertisements, lectures and any decent method of convincing the

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electorate. . . . Undoubtedly the methods of securing campaign funds for the support of the old parties throttles the whole idea of democratic government."

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Loughheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of patterns. Be sure to give name, address size and number of pattern required. In some cases the customs office requires payment of seven cents duty on delivery.



7255. Ladies' Dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-size requires 5 yards of one material 39 inches wide. To finish with bias binding or piping as illustrated will require $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Price, 15c.

7264. Ladies' House Dress. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36, Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 35-inch material. For contrasting material $\frac{1}{2}$ yard cut crosswise is required. Price, 15c.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Raw Carrot Salad: Scrape and wash 6 good-sized carrots; run through the food chopper with 1-4 lb. peanuts; mix with mayonnaise or boiled salad dressing and arrange on lettuce.

Blueberry Pudding: Sift together 2 cups flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 6 level tablespoons shortening, 1 tablespoon sugar, 3 teaspoons baking powder; then add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sweet milk and 1 beaten egg. Mix and roll into a thin sheet; spread with 1 cup berries and 1-4 cup sugar; roll like a jelly roll and bake in a hot oven for about 20 minutes. Slice and serve with cream or the following hot sauce: $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 1 cup berries, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water, 2 tablespoons butter, lemon flavoring, 2 tablespoons flour. Cook berries and water, then pour over the mixed flour and sugar; boil for 5 minutes longer, then add flavoring and butter.

Activities of U.F.W.A. Locals

Bobtail U.F.W.A. held a picnic on July 30th, when the U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. directors, Mrs. Ross and H. G. Young, gave interesting talks, says a letter from Mrs. H. Lewis.

Miss Molly Toule, secretary of Willowdale U.F.W.A., writes that the members are in sympathy with the resolution from Riverton. They have also signed the disarmament petition.

Twenty persons attended the successful basketry demonstration held August 3rd to 5th, under the auspices of Hazel Hill U.F.W.A. Mrs. C. P. Kay writes: "We enjoyed the demonstration very much, and hope to have Miss Knox with us again next year."

Crerar U.F.W.A., says Mrs. W. McMahon, secretary, have planned to serve dinner in Forestburg on the day of the Provincial convention, in order to raise funds. "Our Local is small," adds Mrs. McMahon, "but it seems our meetings are more interesting than ever."

A "cool drinks" roll call, and a round table discussion on canning were successful items on the program of the last meeting of Turin U.F.W.A. Mrs. Carver gave a very good paper on social service, and plans were made for the Local's annual flower show on August 12th. Mrs. Roy Handley writes: "Our Local sympathizes with our secretary, Mrs. E. Staath, in the loss of her home and contents by fire recently."

On Saturday, July 18th, about 65 persons attended a picnic held by Utopia U.F.W.A., at Waterton Lakes

Park. In the afternoon the bachelors defeated the married men at soft ball. Races were held for the children, who also thoroughly enjoyed the playground, while some of their elders spent a large part of the time at the tennis courts. Many of the young people stayed to enjoy the dance, and all voted the picnic a jolly success, reports Mrs. J. J. McFarland.

"Our Local is very small as yet," writes Mrs. D. E. Utz, secretary of Fort Vermilion U.F.W.A., "but I feel I can truly say we are progressing. We raised \$50, due to the travelling clinic, at a well-attended dance; later we held a basket social and with the proceeds were able to have Donald Cameron, of the University, visit us, and had three very interesting picture shows. These were a great novelty for the people here, as many are native born and have never seen moving-pictures before."

The July meeting of Fairdonian Valley U.F.W.A. was held at the home of Mrs. A. G. Andrews. Mrs. F. W. Weber reports that Mrs. W. J. Haynes was appointed delegate to the Camrose Federal convention, and bulletins were read from Mrs. Price and Mrs. Zipperer. The former was a paper on Czechoslovakia, the first of a series on the countries from which our New Canadians come, the latter a bulletin on child welfare. It was decided to hold a tea and sale of home cooking in the club rooms, Sedgewick, on August 29th, the price of the tea to be 15 cents. The Local is making quilts for the Red Cross, and while most of the material has been donated, some money is necessary, so the members are hoping for good returns from the tea. Mrs. Andrews, who was delegate to the conference at Loughheed, gave her report, after which tea was served by the hostess.

U.F.A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

Raffia Work a Very Desirable Handicraft

Dear Juniors:

Once, again, I have the pleasure of writing to you; this time I wish to tell you something about raffia work.

During the late war, there were thousands of soldiers, lying in the hospitals wounded, some unable to do anything, others nearing the convalescent stage. The latter had to have something to do to keep their minds busy. Good reading material was not always available, therefore some other occupation must take its place. Raffia work was the solution. It is clean, light, and very interesting to work with, and there was a plentiful supply; also it is easy to learn how to use.

I cannot tell you at the moment where raffia comes from, but it is a grass leaf of various lengths, averaging around three feet long, but not coarse like our slough grass.

Raffia work does not need many tools, a darning needle and scissors being all that are necessary. A pound of raffia goes a long way as it is very light. Yet many useful and beautiful articles can be made from it, and they are strong.

Our soldiers made chiefly table mats, jewel boxes, and work baskets, using natural or colored raffia. Some were so good at it that they had quite a sale for the work produced in colors. One man I know made jewel boxes, in natural colored background, with Canada worked in in red. He padded the inside with eot-

ton batting, and lined them with a pale blue muslin. Another made a specialty of work baskets in various designs. On one he had an Indian on horseback, padded and lined with a pink silk. A titled lady visiting wanted it, but "not for sale" was the answer. He was making another with the Indian design on one side, and the Alberta coat of arms on the other; the lady got that when it was finished.

Of course, other useful articles can be made. Many of our Western homes have plants, and lots of them are in lard pails, etc. Why not make covers for the plant containers of raffia to hide the cans, and by doing so add more beauty to the room.

I believe that most of the schools have books on raffia work in their libraries with the instructions in full. Or, perhaps, there is a returned man in your district who learned how to do it while overseas; if there is, why not try to get him to show you how to do it, and then get into the handicraft competitions that are held at the Junior Conference, also at the different fairs. I am sure you will find it worth while if you will give it a trial. If you wish to try this work and cannot get the instructions, I will try to give a demonstration at the next Junior Conference, or at least have a sample or two there.

Yours fraternally,

W. F. WATERS,

A former Junior member.

Bon Accord, Alberta.

JUNIOR NEWS ITEMS

Mike Vaselenak, Coaldale, is the secretary of the newly organized Ready-made Junior Local. There are twenty paid up members.

At the last meeting of the Jolly Junior Local, at which ten were present, one of the members gave an interesting paper on Co-operation, writes Netta V. Limpert, secretary.

The August 1st meeting of the Turin Junior Local was well attended, writes Myrtle Sorgard, secretary. Quite a number of visitors were present at the party held afterwards. Contests and dancing were enjoyed by all.

Mrs. MacNaughton and Francis Fry organized the Bardo Junior Local on July 3rd. The following officers were elected: president, Ivan Foshang; secretary, Mabel Jevning, both of Tofield. There are seventeen paid up members. The meetings will be held at the homes of the members.

The July 17th picnic and dance of the Willow Springs Junior Local was a great success, writes Jean I. Sloan, secretary. Out of \$97.02 a profit of \$33.76 was realized. Before the meeting commenced dodge ball and basket ball were enjoyed. It was decided to have a picnic where the Sturgeon River meets the Saskatchewan.

The last meeting of the Flag Pole Hill Junior U.F.A. was held at the MacDonald home with a good attendance, writes Charlie McDermind, secretary. Two members who attended school at Olds gave a very interesting talk on the life at the Olds School. A discussion was held, Resolved that more mixed farming would solve our present wheat trouble. After lunch outdoor games were enjoyed.

At the July 18th meeting of the Starland Junior Local 109 were present, 41 being members, writes Eileen Hudgeon, secretary. The Jolly Juniors were also present. Mr. Limpert gave an interesting and instructive talk on Equity. The program prepared by Miss Lena Long was very much enjoyed. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Morrison. Mr. Limpert congratulated the Juniors on the able manner in which they conducted the meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Loughheed Junior Local, which was held at the A. Skoberg home with ten members present, the following officers were elected: president, Mervin Skoberg; 1st vice-president, Alex MacDonnell; 2nd vice-president, Wilson Johnson; secretary, Glen Pope; supervisor, Mr. J. S. Johnson. Wilson Johnson gave an interesting report of the Farm Young People's Week. Mrs. Zipperer, U.F.W.A. Director, was present and extended an invitation to the Local to attend a health lecture by Dr. Cook.

"All the Junior members and their families had an enjoyable day at the lake on July 8th," writes Harriet Pettibone, secretary of the Alcomdale Junior Local. At the July 15th meeting 21 out of the 25 members were present. The president gave an interesting account of the Junior Conference. It was decided to put on a whist drive and dance to cover the expenses of the day at the lake.

"Our last meeting was held at Gooseberry Lake, and a very good time was had by all," writes Gladys Olson, secretary of the Sunnysdale Junior Local. It was decided to choose a committee of two at each meeting to be responsible for the program of the next meeting. After the meeting, the Juniors got in cars and drove to the ball grounds, where they had a very exciting game of soft ball. Mrs. Reynolds served a very delicious lunch.

(Other items held over.)

Pension Yourself!

¶ \$100 monthly from age 60, as long as you live (guaranteed for 10 years whether you live or die)—

¶ At least \$10,000 to your dependents if death occurs before age 60—

¶ \$20,000 if death occurs as the result of an accident—

¶ If totally disabled before age 60, an income of \$100 monthly after four months disability, insurance still in force, regular dividends paid and no premium deposits required as long as you are disabled.

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WHERE CREDIT IS DUE

(Continued from page 7)

to picture the member for Acadia painstakingly piecing together the threads under what must have been the greatest difficulty—for the sources of the information he required were not open to him in his private capacity as they were compulsorily to the Parliamentary committee which continued the inquiry he had begun—proving everything that could be proved and, if the truth were known, no doubt, discrediting much which he could not find to be based on more than rumor.

It was a colossal undertaking; the more so when we remember that, as already pointed out, it lacked the support of applauding colleagues which the member of one of the great political machines might have expected. A bombshell? Yes, of course, but a carefully aimed bombshell. Fired without warning, without preliminary registration, but with what devastating accuracy. Apart from the tangible results which promise to accrue, Mr. Gardiner's achievement is one of which he has reason to be proud.

Debt to Robert Gardiner

(Montreal Witness)

To Mr. Gardiner, M.P., of the Alberta Farmers' Group, the country is immeasur-

ably indebted for the exposure of a gigantic theft from the nation, which may possibly be largely retrieved, and also of a wound to its honor which can only at best be retrieved by the strongest measure of reprobation which the law allows and—where the law is weak—by the enactment of legislation that will reach transactions which, if paralleled lower down in life, would meet with criminal treatment.

Mr. Gardiner was fully aware of the limitations under which the Parliamentary committee lay. He only agreed to this form of enquiry when his desire for a judicial investigation was disregarded. He would evidently have liked, had it been possible, to go into the whole matter of campaign funds, now that an opening had been made into that gehenna which usually shelters its nastiness behind a saw-off. In this case, he is satisfied that there was no saw-off. Is it uncharitable in this connection to return thanks anew to Mr. Gardiner for being on this committee—the one member at least who was under no party inhibitions? The question now is, how can Canada punish such wrongs and prevent their repetition—indeed to investigate further, for the investigation so far has been limited to certain matters which are likely to have many poor relations:

People Get Just What They Pay For

Farmers' Method of Financing Campaigns Ensures Honest Elections, States Bennett.

The most recent Parliamentary revelations of the sources from which some of the campaign funds of the political parties come have thrown into sharp relief the method of financing their election activities which is followed by the organized farmers and also by the labor groups in Canada.

A striking tribute to the superiority of the method followed by these groups, which ensures that the elected members shall be responsible only to the people, and precludes the possibility of campaign fund scandals such as that of Beauharnois, was paid in the House of Commons on July 31st by Premier Bennett. In the course of his speech on the report of the committee which investigated the affairs of the Beauharnois power undertaking Mr. Bennett said:

"There is only one thing I want to say about the well-being of the party that sits across the way to my right, and it is this: Their organization ensures at the mini-



mum of expenditure that the voice of the people may be recorded and the twenty-five-cent contributions that are made by individual contributors to the funds of the party in the Province in which I live have been of great use and have taught the people that they get just what they pay for, so far as that is concerned."

Some hon. members: "Oh! Oh!"

MR. BENNETT: "Some hon. gentlemen are pleased to put upon that a meaning that I had not intended, and one which I think is not warranted. The hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre, Mr. Woodsworth, spoke of the cost of his election being \$500 or \$600. The cost of election campaigns carried on by hon. gentlemen who sit opposite to me and to my right, amount to only a few hundred dollars, for this reason: A candidate comes into one community and it is the bounden duty of the organization there to take care of him and to see that he gets his propaganda over until he goes to the next community. The same thing happens there, and so on. When I said that the people got what they paid for in alluding to the contributions of twenty-five cents apiece, I meant they get elections without corruption and an honest expression of public opinion at the polls through the efforts that their money made possible. I do not think hon. gentlemen will object to that being done. I only wish that more of it were done in this country."

(The party referred to sitting across the way to his right was that of the Independent Groups in the House—the Farmer and Labor Groups.)

BEHOLD BEAUHARNOIS!

(Toronto Saturday Night.)

How happy is
The Senator!
He gets let in
On the ground floor,
And makes himself
A millionaire
For some concern
That isn't there.

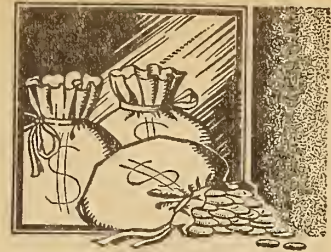
The magnate has
A lot of fun—
He splits up stocks
At ten for one.
And think how he
Is tickled when
He sells them out
At one for ten.

How generous is
The financier!
He gives a hundred
Thousand clear
To any college
Chum he meets
And doesn't even
Ask receipts.

The witness prides
Himself a lot
On what he did
For what he got
But on details—
He will be frank—
He finds his mind
A perfect blank.

O sweet to be
A politician
Whose acts are all
Above suspicion,
But who can always
Find a way
To make his nuisance
Value pay.

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RECENT CONVENTIONS

(Continued from page 5)

recorded and the 25 cent contributions that are made by the individual contributors have been of great use and have taught the people that they get just what they pay for. But, said Mr. Speakman, are all the farmers of Battle River making their contribution?

If anyone is inclined to be indolent in thought and accept things without thinking and with a feeling that they can do nothing, a good stimulant would be to listen to Mrs. Barritt of Mirror who was a most thought-provoking speaker. Her picture of conditions as they exist was painted vividly and she left the message that it was no time for pious platitudes, for leaning back and letting others do the work and the thinking, but for each one of us to protest and to continue to protest against the injustices that exist.

P. J. Enzenauer, M.L.A. for Alexandra, has the reputation of plainly and forcibly addressing his audience and giving them a few home truths and he drives his arguments home in a way that makes his audience squirm. As long as people accept opinions in politics from high power salesmen instead of thinking for themselves they must expect to reap the results of the policy which is working effectively and efficiently for Big Business and its interests. When an election campaign involves trying to set both ends against the middle, the East against the West, Protestant against Catholic, and that policy is accepted the results need cause no surprise. Politics and business are intermingled and politics must be conducted along business lines.

Mr. Love, M.L.A. of Wainwright, wittily drove home the value of co-operation. He also pointed out that our ventures had led us far afield in thought. For instance in the old days it was merely a matter of the local elevator man and the local market, now we think in terms of international conditions and international production and markets.

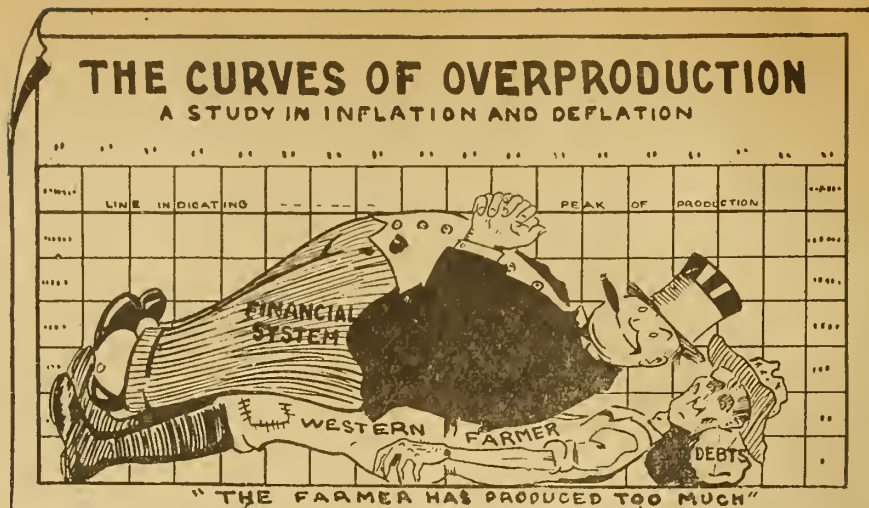
Mr. Priestley, Provincial Vice-president, was welcomed back to his old home and gave a most thorough survey of conditions.

Priestley Receives Welcome

Mr. Priestley drew the attention of his audience to the conditions which have developed since the war, particularly affecting the farming industry of Western Canada. He spoke of enlarged areas of cultivation, of the use of power machinery, of the changing food habits of the people, of the rise of new tariff barriers against Canadian wheat, and of the re-emergence of Russia as a wheat-exporting country.

He was convinced that in the face of these conditions, Western Canadian agriculture would have to reduce the overhead expenses being carried. Almost all the development of the prairies, village, town and city, had been charged up to agriculture. There was a tremendous amount of overlapping, duplication and waste in the competitive system which we had built up. To maintain our present standards of living and avoid being forced down to levels approximating those of the peasantry of Europe, the rural people of Alberta and the other Provinces would have to develop "a planned economy."

The Vice-president strongly urged that no body was more fitted to accomplish this work than the United Farmers of Alberta. The co-operative Associations now being formed had that end in view. If a large percentage of the faithful ten thousand who through all the ups and downs of the past twenty-five years had been faithful to their organization could



With apologies to "Yaffle" of *The New Leader*

be mobilized to pool their purchasing power, they would round out their achievements in the field of co-operative marketing and politics. Great possibilities lay behind these initial steps in buying binder twine, oil, etc.

Spencer Reports on Session

One of the principal parts of the convention is having the report of the Federal Member so that the constituents know just what he has been doing.

Mr. Spencer gave his report, drawing attention to a number of items of the Speech from the Throne, and dealing with the budget rather thoroughly. The chief items of revenue for the current year, as estimated, were about 122 million dollars from customs duties, 99 millions from excise taxes, 59½ millions from excise duties and 63½ millions from income tax. Of the items of estimated expenditure, by far the largest was the interest on the public debt, which, including sinking funds, was placed at 124 millions, an increase over last year of over one and a half million. The second largest item of the budget was pensions, 65 millions, an increase of a million and a half.

Mr. Spencer outlined the general viewpoints of the four groups of the House, as enunciated by their representatives, and gave a history of the resolutions placed on the order paper last session by members of the independent groups. Reference was also made to the work of the important committees.

Among the bills which Mr. Spencer had sponsored himself, during the session, was one which provided a penalty of a fine up to one thousand dollars or imprisonment of not more than two years, for failure by a bank to observe the existing law with regard to interest rates. The resolution had been voted down. Its effect, if carried, would merely have been to compel bankers to observe the law, already on the statute books, which limits the interest chargeable by banks to seven per cent. Mr. Spencer also dealt with the resolution by Mr. Coote calling for the setting up of a national central bank and with other important resolutions and bills of the session.

The social part was most enjoyable. The convention was most indebted to Mr. Huntingford of Wainwright for bringing Wainwright artists to the convention and the vocal and violin numbers were very much appreciated by all.

The picnic in the Park was the scene of games, of community singing much improved by the addition of the violin

music, and the renewal of old acquaintances and the forming of new.

Probably many felt what one man has heard to express at the end of the second day, "I wouldn't have missed it for anything."

Coronation Holds Annual Convention

The Annual Convention of the Coronation U.F.A. Constituency Association and the Annual Meeting of the Co-operative Association was held on July 30th and 31st and August 1st at Gooseberry Lake Park, with forty-seven delegates and several hundred visitors present. Official opening took place at 10:30 a.m. Thursday, with presidents' and other officers' addresses, financial statement, election of various committees, election of convention chairman, etc.

The afternoon session consisted of discussion of several resolutions and general routine of convention.

The evening session was taken up with a report of the past session of the Legislature by our member and Speaker of the House, Hon. G. N. Johnston.

Friday morning the Co-operative Purchasing Association opened their Annual Meeting with officers' reports and financial statement and general discussion which lasted until noon, adjourning until 9:30 Saturday morning.

Friday, from 2 to 4 p.m., our Juniors gave us a very excellent program, but space and time will not permit detail. Suffice to say that it was very much appreciated by all present.

This was followed by a well delivered address by Hon. J. Lymburn, Attorney-General for the Province. This was Mr. Lymburn's first visit to our convention but we hope it will not be his last.

The evening session was given over to matters pertaining to pooling of livestock, during which time A. B. Claypool, of the Livestock Pool, delivered a very good address.

Saturday morning at 9:30 the Co-operative Purchasing Association continued their meeting finishing their activities at noon with the election of the following trustees: M. McRae, Federal; G. W. Sturmer, Broadview; J. G. Milne, Broughton; J. F. Cameron, Fleet; R. Baxter, Cayno; W. Wright, Nose Hills and F. A. Wilson, Sedalia.

Afternoon session commenced with general routine and election of officers

and at three o'clock Mr. Roseboom of Castor gave us an entertaining speech on the feasibility of making cheese in the homes. This was followed by a lengthy well delivered talk on Wheat Pool matters by Mr. Lew Hutchison of Camrose.

At 7:30 Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A., gave us a very able address which probably was the best appeal for organization ever delivered to our convention. Again on Sunday, Mr. Priestley addressed an audience which taxed the capacity of the large hall, hundreds of people standing outside listening through the screened windows.

The program was interspersed throughout with music and singing.

Thursday and Friday nights from about 9:30 we danced until daylight when we beat it for our little tent city.

Following are the officers of the Association as elected at the afternoon session on Saturday:

President, C. A. Fawcett; vice-president, M. McRae; Directors, J. G. Milne, G. W. Sturmer, W. Wraight, J. Mitchell, J. L. Cameron, F. A. Wilson; sub-directors P. McNeil, R. S. Cross, D. Lane, W. A. Isaac, Mrs. Geise and R. Massam.

F. J. DOHERTY, Secretary.

Wainwright Convention

"It was a glorious day, and a very successful convention, enjoyed by all present," writes Mrs. Postans, in reporting the Wainwright Provincial Constituency Convention of the U.F.A., held in Wainwright Park on July 20th. "The president, Mr. Hill, called the meeting to order at half-past ten; there were 38 delegates and officers present, besides many visitors. The speakers were Hon. O. L. McPherson, our member, Mr. Love, the Wheat Pool delegate, Mr. Foreman, and Mr. Skinner, U. F. A. Director. Each of the talks was very interesting, and was followed by questions and discussion.

"Officers elected for the new year are: President, H. Foreman, Chauvin; vice-president, Mrs. Johnson, Edgerton; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Postans, Heath; directors, T. Armour, Sr., Chauvin; B. C. Lees, Edgerton; F. ord, Heath; H. Lacey, Edgerton; Mr. McDougall, Greenshields; Mr. Fenton, Irma.

"A very hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Hill for his services as president since the organization was formed.

"Everyone enjoyed a basket lunch at noon, and quite a few had their supper in the park also before leaving for their homes.

"Roads and co-operative buying were two subjects of great interest and caused a lot of discussion."

Cypress Convention

Recommending the organization of district associations to carry on co-operation in accordance with the U.F.A. plan, the annual convention of the Cypress U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held at Elkwater Lake, July 11th, showed very real enthusiasm for the new undertaking. In view of the fact that the constituency is broken up somewhat by lines of railway, it was felt that the constituency form of organization would not be the best for co-operative purchasing.

John Fowlie, U.F.A. Director for Medicine Hat, spoke on the plans of the Association for the development of co-operation, giving a very interesting account of

what has been done. The Hon. Perren Baker, Minister of Education, gave a most interesting address on Provincial affairs, dealing with the events of the last session of the Legislature, and, in particular, with the problems of his own Department, that of Education. He received a very cordial welcome from the delegates.

Officers of the Association were re-elected. The president is F. D. Jackson, of Etzikom, and the secretary H. C. McDaniel of Whitla.

Describes Illinois Farm Conditions

We have received from Mrs. Mary C. Puncke, former U.F.W.A. Director for Bow River, who is now Illinois State Supervisor for the Farmers' Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, a most interesting letter describing farm conditions in Illinois and neighboring states; and outlining the marketing situation in the United States, and the views of the Farmers' Union upon the policies now being pursued by the United States Government.

"How I sympathize with you folks up there," she writes. "Conditions must be terrible, but they are not worse than they are here. In fact, I think our farmers are a lot worse off. Here in Illinois the new oats just threshed bring 10 cents a bushel, while it costs 11 cents to harvest and thresh it with the combine. One man brought a load to town, and when he found what he could get, he went home and put a match to 75 acres of it. Interest on mortgages contracted when wheat was \$2 and \$3 a bushel have to be paid out now with 25 cent wheat, and foreclosures are the order of the day."

Mrs. Puncke states that the agricultural legislation of the Hoover administration and the various measures which have been taken to deal with the marketing situation by the Federal Farm Board and National Grain Corporation are not what the farmers wanted, and that the Farmers' Union have been very much opposed to many of the policies adopted.

Didsbury Convention Aug. 20

Didsbury Provincial Convention, postponed from August 6th, will be held on August 20th, at the Keiver Lake Pavilion, three miles north of Sunnyslope. The convention will open at 11 a.m.

News of U.F.A. Locals

W. C. Dowdell, J. O. Harvey and T. H. Howes were elected a committee by Hillside U.F.A. to look after co-operative buying of binder twine for the Local, states the *Wetaskiwin Times*. G. H. Marr reported on the Leduc convention.

Games and water sports constituted the program at the annual picnic of Stavelly U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals, at Willow Creek, and, with ideal weather made the day a real success, says the *Stavelly Advertiser*. In the evening a dance was held in the pavilion.

Ghost Pine Local held a picnic on August 5th; a big crowd turned out and all enjoyed themselves, reports the secretary, J. B. McCubbin. There were four softball and two base-ball games, the local teams winning each event.

Upwards of 600 persons attended the Rumsey U.F.A. annual picnic, held at

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Advertising Department, *The U.F.A.*, Calgary.

the Red Deer River, reports the *Big Valley Journal*. Baseball and softball games, swimming races, foot races and horse races were greatly enjoyed, and the large crowd later listened with close interest to the address of Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A., on co-operative buying.

Bobtail U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. held a community picnic at Lucas' Lake on July 30th, at which addresses by H. G. Young and Mrs. Ross, U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Directors, and a sports program, were enjoyed by a good crowd, says the *Ponoka Herald*.

Malmo U.F.A. Local at a recent meeting decided to purchase twine through the U.F.A. store at Wetaskiwin, the rebate, in the case of non-members, going to the Local. Tony Greiner and R. P. Fullen gave a splendid report of the Leduc convention. Walfred Gustafson, secretary, states that the Local decided to join the Wetaskiwin debating league.

Craigmyle U.F.A., U.F.W.A., and Junior Locals held a joint picnic at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Gessinger on July 31st. "The afternoon was enjoyably spent in games, by both young and old," writes Mrs. Hazel McAuliffe, "and prizes were awarded to the winners in the various contests. Later a bounteous supper was spread on the lawn, which everyone heartily enjoyed."

Routing of the secondary highway from Bow Island to Waterton Lake through Foremost, Milk River, Whiskey Gap and Cardston, was warmly supported by a recent meeting of Milk River U.F.A. Local. A resolution proposing a year's moratorium in the Province was warmly debated, but did not receive sufficient support to carry. A resolution was passed commending the editor of *The U.F.A.* for his advocacy of the principle of free speech.

Scenic Heights U.F.A. Local recently opened a fine new hall with a rally and community picnic. The building is 30 feet wide and 60 feet long, on a cement foundation and is situated in a grove of willows, states the *Grande Prairie Herald*. E. H. Keith presided over the meeting, which was addressed by Mrs. Stong, U.F.W.A. Director, C. S. Hopkins, first president of the Local, Mr. Pool, who spoke on the purchasing of twine, Hugh Allen, M.L.A., and I. V. Macklin, U.F.A. Director. Mr. Keith also spoke on the recent Wheat Pool meeting. Later lunch was served in the open, followed by sports.

George Fox, an ardent supporter of the U.F.A. and a resident of Crossfield since 1904, died at his home there on August 9th, at the age of 68 years. Mr. Fox had taken an active part in the early organization of the U.F.A., and was a consistent advocate of its principles. He was for many years a director and member of the executive of the co-operative store at Crossfield, having been prominently connected with its organization, and draftsman of the fine store building. He was deeply respected in the district, and his sound judgment and wise counsel were frequently sought by his neighbors.

Stating their opinion that no relief work could give the assistance that is necessary in the unfortunate districts in Western Canada, and that the cause

for the farmers' inability to make a living was not lack of employment but extremely low prices for his products in comparison with the prices for what he has to buy, Collholme U.F.A. Local recently passed a resolution as follows: "That we go on record to ask the Dominion Government to pay the farmers one dollar per acre for their 1930 and 1931 crops as a temporary measure to assist the farmers in the unfortunate districts."

U.F.W.A. Protests

Protests against Premier Bennett's criticism of the U.F.A. Members at Ottawa have been received from Woodville U.F.W.A., Wild Rose U.F.W.A. and Crerar U.F.W.A.

Sturgeon Convention Postponed

To the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in Sturgeon Provincial constituency:

Owing to rain and bad roads, we were unable to hold our convention on August 4th as planned, and as harvest is so near, and the weather so uncertain, your Executive have decided to wait until after harvest before calling the convention again, possibly in October, or early November. We will try to hold it on a date when we can have Mr. Gardiner with us.

Another call will be sent out to all Locals when the date is set.

GLEN STORIE,
President.

E. A. Partridge Dies at Age of 69

Pioneer of Western Farmer Movement Had Notable Career of Service.

The death occurred at Victoria, B.C., on August 3rd, of E. A. Partridge, one of the founders and the most outstanding figure in the early history of the Farmers' Movement in Western Canada. Mr. Partridge was in his 69th year, having been born at Simcoe County, near Barrie, Ont., in 1862.

In an editorial reference to Mr. Partridge's death the *Western Producer* states:

"In the brief history of Western Canada there have been many occasions when everything, even hope, seemed to have departed. In spite of their optimism, in spite of their courage, in spite of their ability and their willingness to hit back, there have been times when the spirit and the heart would appear to have been crushed out of the farmers and they had no more stomach for the fight. Maybe we are now in the midst of one of these periodic crises. It is difficult at the moment to imagine how conditions could well be worse or how the outlook could be blacker. But in point of fact things have been worse, ever so much worse than they are to-day.

"At the very dawn of agriculture in Saskatchewan, farmers were beaten before they started. Those acquainted with the early days, and there are many who experienced them with us still, know that there was not one bright spot in the western sky. The farmers had no organization and did not even know what an organization was; they had no experience; the Grain Trade was as mysterious and as little subject to their control as the laws

of nature; they were numerically insignificant and politically impotent. The Grain Trade, the railways and the banks had them tied hand and foot so that they could scarce move a finger. It was in the abyss of despair that the ringing challenge of the voice of E. A. Partridge was first heard in Saskatchewan. What he did and how he did it is part and parcel of the epic of the farmers' movement in these prairies. That high courage, which nothing, not even the seeming frustration of his efforts and the appalling physical infirmities of his later years could crush, never failed. He knew no fear; he recognized no obstacle and, best of all, he had the capacity to impart some of his indomitable spirit to his fellows in misfortune to whom his whole life was dedicated. An idealist, he was like all his kind, disappointed with his achievement. Other men climbed to position and power on the foundations which he laid.

"But despite disappointment and disillusion he never gave up and never lost heart. As he was leaving Saskatchewan on a sick-bed some years ago, a few friends visited him on the train in Saskatoon, and between spasms of pain he told of how he was coming back in the spring when he got well again to carry on the great crusade to bring happiness and warmth into the lives and keep alight a spark of hope in the hearts of the men and the women and the children who toil. Spring came and Partridge did not return. Now, in tragic circumstances, he has departed this life and his pain-wracked body and tempestuous spirit are at rest. In later years the man himself and his work have become little more than a memory. In his life he asked for little and consequently was not disappointed. But, if ever man deserved a monument to keep his memory green in the hearts of the tillers of Saskatchewan soil and in the hearts of their children's children that man was Ed. Partridge."

Should Be Starting Point—Not Journey's End

DR D. L. RITCHIE, in *Montreal Witness*.

The Beauharnois directors have been found out. In the eyes of many is that not their chief folly and only crime? What about directors of other companies, greedy of gain through political action, and their contributions to the triumph of a tariff policy, for example? Would there not be a flutter in many a board room if searching inquisition were made into that matter? Is it not just there that a royal commission, doing its work fairly and impartially, might render the greatest of services to democracy in Canada? The Beauharnois enquiry should be a starting point and not a journey's end.

If Science Were Applied to Human Welfare?

"The Canadian Bureau of Statistics states that in 1890 there were 35,000 work people employed in the factories of Nova Scotia, with an output valued at \$30,000,000. Now there are only 17,800 employed with an output of \$75,000,000. Half the employment, and two and a half times the output! . . . In the motor trade of U.S.A., since 1922, the output has multiplied 1,400 times, but the number of men employed has only increased by one-tenth. . . . The Secretary of Labor in the Hoover administration states that the boot factories of the U.S.A. can make in 17 days all the

boots and shoes required by that country for a year. . . . If scientific discovery and mechanical skill were applied with a single aim to social welfare, the use of labor-saving invention should never produce the physical and moral deterioration of unemployment, but ought rather to give widely-extended access to a greater measure of well-being and means of cultural advancement."—Hon. T. H. Bath, before the Perth Rotary Club, Western Australia.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

The Labor victory in one of the strongholds of Eastern Conservatism is indicative of the rapid, and, we believe, profound change which the events of the past year have wrought. The people of Canada are awakening. They are realizing the hopelessness of the old political parties and the party system as means to the solution of their problems. The victory in Hamilton heralds the day when the organized farmers of Canada, in collaboration with the Labor forces, may control the Government of the Dominion.

The organized farmers and organized labor have common aims. Both have realized that there can be no way out of the economic impasse with which the world is confronted except by the replacement of the competitive order of society by the Co-operative Commonwealth; and both have declared its attainment to be the objective of their economic and political movements. Canada, we believe, is ripening for this great change; but as yet, except in certain areas, the strength of our citizens has not been mobilized. The task of mobilization is worthy of the utmost efforts of the members of farmers' and labor organizations throughout the Dominion.

* * *

Two members of the United Farmer group at Ottawa, Miss Macphail and E. J. Garland, took part in the East Hamilton by-election in behalf of the Labor candidate.

ROOM AND BOARD

LARGE, BRIGHT ROOM, 7 MINUTES WALK from Technical and Normal School. Mrs. Fitz Herbert, 1512-8th Ave., N.W., Calgary, L1193.

BOARD AND ROOM FOR GIRL, NEAR CREST Heights High or Normal Schools. Mrs. Sibbald, 133-11th Ave. N.W., Calgary.

Classified Section

HEALTH

I CAN RESTORE YOU TO GOOD HEALTH and save you from operations. Dr. John F. Harris, Chiropractor, Pantages Building, Edmonton.

DR. H. F. MESSENGER, CHIROPRACTOR, 16 years treating chronic diseases. Tegler Bldg., Edmonton.

LEGAL AND PATENTS

RUTHERFORD, RUTHERFORD & McCUAIG, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, 916 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

SHORT, ROSS, SHAW & MAYHOOD—BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, Imperial Bank Bldg., Calgary.

A. LANNAN & COMPANY, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, 111-8th Ave. W., Calgary. Phone M3429. Specializing in Domestic Law, including probate, divorce and settlement of estates.

BENNETT, HANNAH & SANFORD, BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS, Calgary, Alberta.

MOTHERSILL & DYDE, SOLICITORS FOR the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, Ltd. Money to loan. 704 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

HOWARD ROSS, BARRISTER, THEMIS Bldg., Montreal.

OPTOMETRISTS, OPTICIANS

EYES EXAMINED, GLASSES FITTED. T. Satchwell, 9971A Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

A. MELVILLE ANDERSON AND K. ROY McLean, Sight Specialists, 224-8th Avenue West, Calgary.

DENTISTS

DR. W. SCOTT HAMILTON, DENTIST, X-RAY, 318 Birks Building, Edmonton.

DR. LEE R. DODDS, DENTAL Surgeon, 408 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

UPHOLSTERING

MAKING & REMAKING CHESTERFIELDS and Chairs, also Draping Windows in our business. Write our Decorating Department for suggestions. Thornton & Perkins, 10628 Jasper Ave., Edmonton (Opposite Corona Hotel).

BUSINESS COLLEGES

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN TRAIN FOR business. Attractive work. Good salaries. Write for: "Student Self-Help Plan," Garhutt Business College, 509-8th Ave. West., Calgary, R2071.

TEACHERS

SCHOOL WANTED—Normal Graduate, Second-Class Certificate, Grade XII. Musical, athletic, interested in community work. Good recommendations. Mona G. Priestley, c.o. U.F.A. Central Office, Calgary.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS WANTED EVERY DISTRICT selling monuments for largest manufacturers in Canada. Free Outfit. Write: Alberta Granite, Marble & Stone Co., Limited, Edmonton, Alberta.

THRESHER REPAIRS

REPAIR PARTS FOR MINNEAPOLIS SEPARATORS, Tractors and Combines; Hart Feeders, Hart Weighers; Garden City Feeders and Weighers. Write or phone, W. S. Cooper Company, 806 9th Ave., West, Calgary. M6988 or W4924.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—HORSE-POWER THRESHING outfit with pulley attachment for engine, if desired. For particulars write Frank Riddoch, Morningside, Alberta.

SELLING CASE 32 x 54 SEPARATOR WITH 14 inch Garden City feeder, \$375; Case 18 x 50 single, simple, steam engine 160 lbs. pressure. Guaranteed in good running order. Complete with all belts, tank, pump and hose, \$375; both for \$700; \$350 cash, terms on balance; or \$600 all cash; either end alone worth the above price. J. A. Miller, Walsh, Alberta.

POULTRY

FOR SALE—500 EARLY HATCHED S.C.W. Leghorn pullets, 75c. each. Yearling hens, 50c. each, F.O.B. Fenn. Leslie Legg, Fenn, Alta.

LIVESTOCK

FELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., BREEDER of registered Belgians. Let me know your wants.

WOULD ROUGH FEED 30 HEAD OF CATTLE this coming winter. Write Henry Bretcher, Wildmere, Alta.

SWINE

REGISTERED POLAND CHINA PIGS. R. P. Roop, Millet, Alta.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY hogs. All ages. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta.

HIDES AND FURS

SASKATOON TANNERY, SASKATOON—Hides, Furs and Sheepskins tanned. Freight paid on hides tanned. Ask for Price List.

FARM LANDS

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S land settlement plan offers unequalled opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy, long term contract. Write for free descriptive booklet. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Department of Natural Resources, 905 First Street East, Calgary.

BREAD MAKING

HO-MAYDE BREAD IMPROVER WILL make good bread from inferior flour. Never spoils. Makes better Bread, Biscuits, Cakes and Doughnuts. Never hake without it. Sold at U.F.A. stores, 20 cents a packet, or write C. & J. Jones, Limited, Lomhard St., Winnipeg.

MISCELLANEOUS

QUIT TOBACCO EASILY, INEXPENSIVELY—Send address. A. C. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

FENCE POSTS, LUMBER AND FUEL

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, Poles, Cordwood and Slabs—Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co, Vancouver, B.C.

REMNANTS

3 LBS. PRINTS, SILK OR VELVET, \$1.00. A. McCreery Co., Chatham, Ontario.



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DEBT ADJUSTMENT

: Official Announcement to Alberta Farmers :

The personnel in connection with the administration of the Debt Adjustment Act will be increased and strengthened to the degree necessary to deal with the enlarged number of cases being referred to the Debt Adjustment Bureau.

The Government is seriously considering the placing of representatives of the Bureau at convenient points throughout the Province, to make it possible for those who desire the services of the Bureau to serve them with the minimum of difficulty. As a preliminary to action by the Bureau those who desire to come under the Act can fill in the form attached hereunder, and forward to the Debt Adjustment Bureau, Calgary, or the Debt Adjustment Bureau, Edmonton, when the office will immediately get in touch with them.

To the Debt Adjustment Bureau, Calgary or Edmonton.

I am having difficulties with some of my creditors and may require the assistance of the Alberta Debt Adjustment Bureau. Kindly send me the necessary forms to fill out.

Name of applicant.....

Post Office address.....

(Note: Communications from Township 34 and points south should be addressed to Calgary, and those from points north of Township 34 to Edmonton)

Bank Credit for Binder Twine

Premier Brownlee when in Ottawa discussed with the Dominion Government and the Banks the question of credit being made available to farmers where necessary for the purpose of purchasing binder twine. Arising out of the conference at Ottawa, the banks having superintendents in Alberta discussed with Premier Brownlee on August 11th the question of credits for this purpose, and as a result the Government would advise all farmers requiring binder twine to make application immediately to their banks for credit for that purpose, even if an unsuccessful application has already been made.

*Published by the Government of Alberta for the
Information of the People of the Province.*